VOL. 16.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1860.

Professional and Business Cards.

regulating children's teeth.

Office and residence on Market Street, building formerly occupied by J. G. Wright, Esq., Wilmington, N. C. Jan. 19th, 1860

ALEX. OLDHAM.

STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. WILMINGTON, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Baon and other Country Produce. Dec. 22d. 1859

JOHN F. HERRING,
NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Will attend promptly to all business in above line entrusted to his care.
Office on North Water Street, over H. VonGlaghn's Store.

December 8th, 1859-15-3m*

WALKER MEARES, The Carry of the C The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure. November 25, 1859.

J. H. ROTHWELL,

ENERAL COLLECTING AGENT.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
will attend promptly to the collection of all Accounts, Notes, &c., entrusted to his care, for a reasonable commission; and will attend all Courts in the adjoining Counties for that purpose.

He also continues the Agency for the sale of Books, News-

papers, Periodicals, &c. November 18, 1859-12-tf. W. H. TURLINGTON, COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.

My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington.
John Dawson, Pres't Branch Bank of N. C., Wilmington. W. H. James, Cashier Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

C. POLVOGT,
TPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,

CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS, WILMINGTON, N. C. Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short Nov. 11th, 1859 OWEN & YARBROUGH

HAVE THIS day entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business en-Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of ountry produce.

**Diffice on North Water street, over H. VonGlahn's JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH. Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1859-8-1y.

EDWIN A. KEITH. TOMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C. Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C. RETER TO

JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor. E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER. THOMAS VI. ARES, WILMINGTON, N. C. Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street. September 23, 1859—4-1y

H. W. GROVES, INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, WILMINGTON, N. C. September 23, 1859—4-6m

EDWARD MCPHERSON. OMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C. Aug. 12th, 1859.

ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
No. 32 North WATER STREET.
Description of Goods accompanied by the cash, or from unctual customers solicited, and will receive prompt and

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, Lutterloh's Wharf, WILMINGTON, N. WILMINGTON, N. C. Aug. 5th, 1859.

ALLEN & CLARK, TOMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c., WILMINGTON, N. C. Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment.

[April 1, 1859—31tf

JAMES O. BOWDEN, I NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON. N. C. Will give prompt attention to all business in his line. Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds,
Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and
Market sts., immediately opposite Shaw's old stand Wilming-JOSEPH L. KEEN,

ONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, Philadelphia Press Brick, Fire N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he may 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO., NOMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water Ustreet, Wilmington, N. C.

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do. J. G. Lash, "Salem, do. J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

DENTISTRY.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON,
A GRADUATE IN MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and services to the citizens of Wilmington and services to the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the dental structure.

Particular attention will be given to the treatment of and resoluting children's teeth.

A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY.

NAPHTALI EZEKIEL, informed us that he had prepared a his restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days since, and on the place so bald four months since, a fine crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is Mr. EZEKIEL of the efficacy of his discovery that he has named it "THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive man-RESTORER." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious interest to our bald pated friends.—From Richmond Enquirer, December 12th, 1859.

This famous article can now be had of the principal Druggists. Those persons who desire a fine head of hair, have gists. 17 ose persons who desire a nne nead of nair, nave only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy, can have them removed in a short time, by using the INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER, proving that it is all that it is claimed to be.
Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main Street.

N. EZEKIEL.

I, N. EZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have been bald for the past 12 years, and have restored my hair by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER. NAPHTALI EZEKIEL.
This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel. Joseph Mayo, Mayor of Richmond. WM. H. LIPPITT, sole Agent for Wilmington, N. C. Jan. 14th, 1860—111-1t-21-12m.

500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;

500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil; 500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil; 50 bbls. "dry assorted; 10 "Spanish Brown; 5 "Venetian Red; Yellow Ochre:

Linseed Oil;

Lard Oil: Best Sperm Oil; 300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry; Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sa W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist. wholesale and retail, by

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD, COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS! S ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MED-ICINES now before the public. These Gums remove all One dose often repeated

morbid or bad matter from is a sure cure for Cholera morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving to ne and health to the whole machinery, re moving the disease of the diseas chinery, removing checked or unrecause of the disease effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well. One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the stomach and prevent Only one dose taken be ore retiring, prevents

ly relieves Colic, while

All who are using it are giving their unanimous testimony Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANDFORD, Proprietor, No. 335 Broadway, N. York.
Retailed by all Druggists. Sold also by W. H. LIPPITT,
WALKER MEARES, and DRAKE & McLIN, Wilmington, March 24th, 1859.—30-1y



SPALDING'S 'Rosemary is an admirable stimulant; it will promote the growth of the hair, and cure headache. Purifical Control of Cont ROSE and strengthening properties, and when they are skilfully blended, so as to be free from greasiness, and the injurious properties of alcohol ed Castor Gil is valuable for its nourthe injurious properties of alcohol and spirits, they form an invaluable

or unnatural color from the

One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhaa

and THE BEST REMEDY for all diseases of the hair and scalp. Such is Mr. Spalding's preparation."—[Christian SPALDING'S ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL Is warranted, 1st, to beautify the hair. 2d, to curl the hair beautifully. 3d, to remove dandruff effectually. 4th, to restore hair to bald heads. 5th, to force the beard and whiskers to grow. 6th, to prevent hair from falling off.—
7th, to cure all diseases of the scalp. 8th, to prevent hair turning grey. 9th, to cure headache. 10th, to kill hair eat-

If you are not satisfied, try it. All genuine has the signa ture of the Proprietor—take no other—J. RUSSI LL SPAL-DING, 27 Tremont st., opposite Museum, Boston, Mass. Sold by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C. June 3d, 1859.

Rewards.

\$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's plantation, last
June, his negro boy PETER. Said Peter is a dark
negro, about 18 to 20 years old, 5 feet or 5 feet 6 inchnegro, about made,—is a Cooper by trade. Supposed to be lurking about Long Creek, Lower Black River or Upper Black River Districts. 1 will give the above reward for his return to me, or his lodgment in the jail of New Hanover County.

JAMES P. MOCKE.

\$50 REWARD. RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER on the night of the 27th inst., a negro man named GREEN, aged about 40 years, tolerably bright complected, coarse, harsh looking skin, bushy head of hair, had whiskers when he left, weighs about 160 pounds, is close built, broad across the shoulders, quick step, and quick spoken when spoken to, and has a small naked spot on the top of his head.

I will give the above reward of Fifty Dollars for his apprenension and delivery to me, or for his confinement in any ja

hension and derivery to me, or for mis commenced in any jams so that I get him again.

It is supposed that he went off with his young master, a boy of about eighteen years of age.

Address me at Earpsboro', Wake County, N. C.

Dec. 29, 1859. [19-tf] HENDERSON HOCUT.

Dec. 29, 1859. [19-tf] HENDERSON HOCUT.

S.25 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE A REWARD of twenty-five dollars for the delivery to me, or for the confinement in jail so I can get him, of my Turpentine Cooper, ISAAC.—
He is well known in New Hanover, and is supposed to be lurking about Long Creek and Moore's Creek. He left me without cause, so far as I know.

H. McMILLAN

H. McMILLAN.
Black River Chapel, New Hanover Co., N. C., Dec. 15th, 1859

SAPONIFIER,

CONCENTRATED POTASH. More than Double the Strength of Ordinary Potash.

NOR MAKING SOAP WITHOUT LIME, with little trouble and at trifling expense. The cheapest article ever discovered for the purpose. One pound will make twelve or fifteen ga lons of good Soft Soap, or nine pounds Hard Soap. Printers will find it a superior article for cleansing type.—
It is perfectly soluble and free from impurities.

Broken in small lumps and not up in 1.2 4 and 2 county.

For Sale and to Let.

LOT IN KENANSVILLE FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his Lot in the town of Kenansville, Duplin county It consists of fourteen acres, well enclosed. The improvements are a good two-story Dwelling with six good airy rooms, kitchen, meathouse. Barn and Stables, and two good Negro Houses. He will give a good bargain, and make the terms as accommodating as any new room can like the terms as accommodating as any new room can like the terms as accommodating as any new room can like the terms as accommodating as any new room can like the terms as accommodating as any new room can like the terms as accommodating as any new room can like the terms as accommodating as any new room can like the town of dating as any person can wish. There are two good schools, one male and one female, in the place. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, at Kenansville.

Jan. 26, 1860 —120-44*

JOHN N. STALLINGS.

THE Subscribers having bought the large Brick Hotel formerly occupied by Jeremiah Pigott, now offer it for Sale or Rent, on accommodating terms. It is one of the largest and best buildings in the State; !00 feet by 44, four stories high—large dining room, and in every way constructed so as to be one of the best arranged buildings for a first class Hotel that we know of in the State. All the work is done in the most permanent manner, covered with tin: is done in the most permanent manner, covered with tin; located immediately opposite the Depot on the N. C. Railroad, in the town of High Point.

The healthfulness of the place is generally known. It is a very pleasant place for the health and pleasure seekers to spend their summer months.

to spend their summer months.

Any person wishing the property would do well to make early application, as some early disposition will be made of it.

Also a tract of 300 acres of excellent farming land with
good improvements, 1 1-2 miles from High Point, formerly
occupied by Jeremiah Piggott.

W. SHEEK,

JOHN CARTER, JONATHAN P. WINSLOW. Jan. 12th. 1860.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION in Middle Sound district, New Hanover county, about eight miles from Wilmington, part of it on the Wilmington & Topsail Sound Plank Road.

Said plantation contains 662 acres, more or less, of which there is about no brade decrease, deep cultivation. there is about one hundred acres under cultivation. The balance is good wood land, susceptible of cultivation as corn

or ground-pea land.

The improvements are a dwelling-house with suitable outhouses,—with a good well of water, and other conveniences.

It is deemed unnecessary to describe the place more at large, as any person desiring to purchase will of course examine for himself, which you can do by applying to Mr. Reuben Everitt on the premises, or by addressing the subscriber

Dogwood Grave, New Hencerof Court, N. C. Dogwood Grove, New Hanover County, N. C.

VALUABLE WARSAW PROPERTY FOR SALK.

AS I HAVE CHANGED MY BUSINESS, I offer for sale the HOUSE AND LOT where I was live. Also seven acres of improved LAND, suitable to go with the above premises.

The Buildings are all new, and front on the Wilmington & apply to

Weldon Rail Road. There is an excellent Garden and re
January 26th, 1860—22-tf. quisite fixtures.

There is two schools in the village—Male and Female.— The place is considered one of the most healthy in the State. The furniture will be sold with the House, if desired. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to call as early as possible, as I am determined to N. FREDERICK.

Terms will be made easy. N. FREDEI Warsaw, Duplin Co., N. C., Jan. 12, 1860—20-3m.

and a large portion of the stock taken for its completion.—
The Spring itself gushes out from the side of a hill, falls into a beautiful rock bason and in such a bold stream as promises an almost inexhaustable supply of water. The water has been analyzed by a most distinguished Chemist, and, to use his own language, "combines more of the healing virtues than any water South of the Saratoga. But ing virtues than any water South of the Saratoga. But Stomach, Stomach, Stomach, Stomach, Terms made known on day of sale.

Devane, United..

The sale will take place upon wite The same place we will sell thouse.

Upon the same day and at the same place we will sell thouse.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, SEVEN OR EIGHT HUNLRED BUSHELS OF CORN, together with our whole crop of PEAS, POTATOES, FODDER, etc., etc. We will also hire out five or six LIKELY NEGROES.

Terms made known on day of sale.

T. W. DEVANE & BROS, 115-11—22-ts into a beautiful rock bason and in such a bold stream as promises an almost inexhaustable supply of water. The water has been analyzed by a most distinguished Chemist, and, to use his own language, "combines more of the healing virtues than any water South of the Saratoga. But these Springs have been largely patronized and their virtues have been specially tested in the cure of Scrofula, Cutaneous Affections, Dyspepsia and other diseases of the Stomach, &c., &c., as can be shown by the testimony of the subjects themselves. The improvements are good; the grounds are enclosed and the buildings, consisting of three large framed buildings and a number of Cablus, are amply sufficient to accommodate several hundred persons. Terms made known accommodate several hundred persons. Terms made known the day of sale. Purchasers would do well to examine for themselves. For further information apply to the subscriber, Rich Square, Northampton County, N. C.

P. SMALLWOOD.

LAND FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his tract of Land containing 500 acres, lying on the East side of Town Creek, in Brunswick county, about 14 miles from Wilmington. About fifty acres are cleared and under fence, and in a good state of cultivation; on which is a Dwelling Any one desirous of purchasing, would do well to call and examine the premises.

January 5th, 1860-19-tds.

Dec. 29th, 1859. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN HORRY DISTRICT,

SOUTH CAROLINA.

I OFFER FOR SALE the balance of the Real Estate, in this District, owned by the late firm of Barnhill & Perkins, consisting of about 4,400 ACRES excellent PINE, OAK & SWAMP LANDS. Amongst this is some fine Cotton Lands; if situated in Ma-rion District, or any other Cotton growing region, would readily command \$10 to \$20 per acre. The above will be sold in one body, or in separate tracts, to suit purchasers.—
ALSO—I offer for sale their late residence, SNOW HILL. ALSO—I offer for sale their late residence. SNOW HILL. This is a delightful place, situated on the bend of Kingston Lake, commanding a broad and extended view of the same; is in the plan of the town of Conwayboro'; has a lot of four acres, on which is a comfortable dwelling containing five rooms and three fireplaces, together with Kitchen, Barns, Stables and all necessary out buildings. If desired, an adjoining tract of 100 acres of land, a part of which is cleared, balance well wooded, will be sold along with this place.

The whole, or any part of the above named Real Estate will be sold at a bargain, if applied for early.

To approved purchasers terms will be made easy.

Attorney in fact for Barnhill & Perkins.

Conwayboro', S. C., Dec. 1st, 1859.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND TWO LOTS in this town can be bought low, by application to

town can be bought low, by application to Conwayboro', S. C. Dec. 1. BUCK & BEATY.

LAND FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, offers for sale his PLANTATION and LANDS, in New Hanover County, 13 miles below and LANDS, in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Tupentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut and all convenient to the water. Some two humdred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the

Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.

On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.

To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.

A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A harrain may be had, and no mistake. A further description is useless. Come and self. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.

J. G. PICKETT.

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go West, will sell, on moderate terms, his PLANT-ATION in Columbus county, situated 36 miles from Wilmington, on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, and within from half-a-mile to one-and-a-half miles from the

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN ONSLOW.

ALL THE LANDS belonging to the estate of George
J. Ward, deceased, is for sale.

They comprise: One farm on New River, about 10
miles above Jacksonville, containing over six hundred acres.
The farm whereon the deceased resided at Jacksonville, immediately on New River.

immediately on New River.

Turpentine farm about five miles below Jacksonville on New River containing five setts Boxes.

Possession will be given of the Turpentine farm the lat day of January, 1861. Possesion will be given to the others before that time if vaccinated. fore that time, if required.

The undersigned will show the premises to any person who

may desire to purchase, or reply to any letter concerning R. W. WARD,
ROBT. WHITE,
E. W. MONTFORT,
22-2t Jan. 26th, 1860.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Executors of the last will and testament of George J. Ward, deceased, at the dwelling of the said deceased in Jacksonville, Onslow county, on Tuesday the 21st day of February, 1860, will expose to public sale all the perishable estate of the said deceased, consisting of the following property, viz:

About 900 barrels Corn. 70 stacks Fodder, 250 stock Hogs, 60 head Cattle, 15 head Horses and Mules, several yokes Oxen, several Wagons and Carts, Carriage and Buggy, Bacon, Pork and Lard, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Implements, &c., &c. EXECUTOR'S SALE. Farming Implements, &c., &c.

At the same time, 5 setts Turpentine Roxes on New River, about five miles below Jacksonville, will be rented for the

about five miles below Jacksonville, will be rented for the balance of the year.

Also about 70 Negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, will be hired until the first day of January, 1861; and of that number there are ten good Turpentine hands.

Also 1 Flat, which sails on New River, will be sold.

The sale will be continued from day to day, until the property is discoved of perty is disposed of.

Terms of sale: Six months credit will be given. Notes with approved securities will be required before the delivery of any property.

R. W. WARD, ROBT. WHITE,

ROBT. WHITE, E. W. MONTFORT, PLANTATION FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated within three miles of the village of
Lillington, [formerly Long Creek] one mile from the
county road, and seven miles from the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

The tract of Land contains six hundred acres, two hundred of which is good forming land, when the recent we have dred of which is good farming land; about seventy acres of this latter is cleared. Four hundred acres of the tract is said to be as good Turpentine forest as there is in the coun-Any person wishing to purchase would do well to apply at an early day. Terms moderate. For further information H. McALLISTER.

Jan. 26th, 1860.

NOTICE. WILL BE SOLD at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, on the 6th February next, Monday of Court, the Storehouse, Dwelling, Out-Houses and Lots Nos. 77, 78 and 79, lately J. G. McDugald's, on 6 and 12 months credit, with interest. Also his interest in the Gardner Lands, 320 acres, east side Cape Fear, on same terms. Bonds and approved sureties required.

P. MURPHY, Trustee. Jan. 26, 1860.

SALE OF PIFDMONT SPRINGS.

SALE OF PIFDMONT SPRINGS.

Summer and Bovel Complaints yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles will cure Dropsy by exciting the ab
Dropsy by exciting the ab
SALE OF PIFDMONT SPRINGS.

SALE OF PIFDMONT SPRINGS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, on the first Monday in February, 1860, will offer for sale on the premises with the tract of LAND in New Hanover county upon the tract of LAND in New Hanover county upon which Stewart Devane, Eag., formerly resided. It contains be popular Mineral Springs, situated in the county of Stokes, North Carolina, and within two miles of the county seat.—

Dropsy by exciting the ab
Dropsy by exciting the ab-Dropsy by exciting the absorbents.

Dropsy by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recombining so many advantages, both as to location and the virtue of the water, as these Springs. They are are about three hundred are now cleared and in a high state of cultivation.

There are upon the premise TWO CROPS OF TUR-PENTINE BOXES, agood DWL LING & OUT HOUSES.

There are about three hundred are now cleared and in a high state of cultivation.

There are upon the premise TWO CROPS OF TUR-PENTINE BOXES, agood DWL LING & OUT HOUSES.

There are about three hundred are now cleared and in a high state of cultivation.

There are upon the premise TWO CROPS OF TUR-PENTINE BOXES, agood DWL LING & OUT HOUSES.

There are about three hundred are now cleared and in a high state of cultivation.

There are upon the premise TWO CROPS OF TUR-PENTINE BOXES, agood DWL LING & OUT HOUSES.

There are about three hundred are now cleared and in a high state of cultivation.

There are upon the premise TWO CROPS OF TUR-PENTINE BOXES, agood DWL LING & OUT HOUSES.

There are about three hundred are now cleared and in a high state of cultivation.

There are upon the premise Two CROPS OF TUR-PENTINE BOXES, agood DWL LING & OUT HOUSES.

There are about three hundred are now cleared and in a high state of cultivation.

There are upon the premise Two CROPS OF TUR-PENTINE BOXES, agood DWL LING & OUT HOUSES.

There are about three hundred are now cleared and in a high state of cultivation.

The Box Elevent Hundred T

KENANSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY. TEACHERS .- T. OSCAR ROGERS, MRS. SOMERVILLE, N ROGERS.
SUBJECTS TAUGHT.--Latin and Greek, French, Span-SUBJECTS TAUGHT.—Latin and Greek, French, Spanish, Italian, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Algebra, Geometry, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, History, Rhetoric and Composition, and the ordinary English Branches. Also, Music, (Piano and Guitar,) Painting and Drawing, &c.

Sessions begin 15th September and end middle of July.—Pupits admitted at any time, and charged from the time.—

For full particulars address

T. OSCAR ROGERS, Principal.

Refer to the following Gentlemen, Patrons of the School:
Edward Montfort, of Onslow; John F. Spicer, near Wilmington; William Hand, New Hanover; Wm. W. Faison, Duplin; Rev. C. Shaw, Bladen; Wm. J. Houston and O. R. Kenen, of Konsaville. Kenan, of Kenansville. January 12th, 1860.

NORTHEAST ACADEMY. THE FIRST SESSION of this School commenced Tuesday the 3d of January, under the care of A. S. McLauchlin, graduate of Davidson College, N. C. It is situated on Northeast River, in New Hanover County, N. C., five miles from the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road. Board, including everything, can be had for \$8 per month.

Tuition—\$10, \$12 and \$15 per Session of twenty weeks.

ROB'T. BANNERMAN, Secretary Board of Trustees.
Dogwood Grove, New Hanover Co., N. C., Jan. 12. 20-4t*

LILLINGTON ACADEMY, NEW HANOVER CO., LILLINGTON ACADEMY, NEW HANOVER CO.,

NORTH CAROLINA.

S. W. CLEMENT, PRINCIPAL.

J. O. BOWDEN, ASSISTANT.

THE NEXT SESSION will begin on the 1st of February.

The Academy will be furnished by the beginning of the term with a suitable Library and a set of Philosophical Apparatus. Attention will be given to that much neglected but highly important branch, Physical Education, and especially to exercise in Drilling.

pecially to exercise in Drilling.

TERMS PER SESSION: Tuition in Primary Department,..... \$12 50 " Higher Branches, 16 00
" Languages and Higher Mathematics, 20 00
Board, including everything. \$8 per month
Contingent expenses. 1 00
Leductions made at my option.
December 22d, 1859—17-3m.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL open on the third Monday in January.

FACULTY:

REV. W. M. WINGATE, PRESIDENT, PROF. W. T. WALTERS,
W. G. SIMMONS,
J. H. FOOTE,
WM. ROYALL.

German will be taught as an extra study.

French will also be extra if pursued beyond the usua French will also be taken a product time allowed to it.

The Trustees feel that they have secured an able and well appointed Faculty. The College stands deservedly high for the high-toned morality and studious habits of its young men.

JAMES S. PUREFOY, Treasurer.

17-tF1* Forestville, N. C., Dec. 15, 1859.

THE WILSON SCHOOLS. WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA.
D. S. RICHARDSON, A. M.,
AND

Principals, Mrs. M. C. RICHARDSON. MIS. M. C. RICHARDSON, J Aided by six Assistant Teachers and two Assistant Pupils. "HE SEVENTH SESSION will be re-opened for the admis-sion of Pupils on Monday, the 9th day of January, 1860. For Circulars, apply to Mr. Richardson, or to 16-tFl J. B. WILLIAMS, Private Secretary.

AND THE REGISTER OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

AUCTION SALE.

By D. PIGOTT, Auctioneer. Walker's Ferry for Sale.

ON THE 13TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, at Exchange Corner, in the town of Wilmington, at 12 o'clock, M, I will offer at Public Auction, that valuable franchise, on the North West branch of the Cape Fear River, well known as WALKER'S, OR THE MOUNT MISERY, FERRY. TERMS.—Twelve months credit; bond and approved security required.

January 26th, 1860—22-tds.

General Notices.

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF HIRAM Lodge, No. 98, Clinton, respectfully invite all other Masons in good standing to assist them in paying the last tribute of respect to their deceased friends and brothers, Isaac Boykin, on the 14th February, 1860, and Amos Herring on the 15th day of the same month. n the 15th day of the same month. J. R. BEAMAN, Sec'y.

Fayetteville Observer copy 2t. and send bill to the Secretary of Hiram Lodge. Clinton, N. C., Jan. 26, 1860.

THE NEGROES of Sherod Barksdale will be hired at Elizabethtown, Monday, 6th February next, upon the usual terms.

P. MURPHY, Guardian. DISSOLUTION. THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of RINALDI & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

B. F. RINALDI. C. H. ROBINSON. Elizabethtown, N. C., Jan. 2, 1860. B. RINALDI, having purchased the entire interest of the above Company, will be pleased to see his for-mer patrons, to whom he returns thanks for the liberal en-

agement heretofore bestowed, and to wait upon them in

the sale of his goods. January 2d, 1860. NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

N. C., is now in operation, at which can be obtained any of the following Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or elsewhere, if necessary.

Dec. 22 1859.

Dec. 22, 1859. CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will reserve and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.

D. J. SOUTHERLAND.

JAMES C. COLEMAN.

August 1st, 1859.

Wanted. BLACKSMITH WANTED.

I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE for a good BLACKSMITH, who understands Making and Repairing FARMING IMPLEMENTS. Wanted the present year. A Negro Smith preferred. Apply to L. L. KEITH,

Lillington, New Hanover co., N. C.

21-31*

JAMES C. COLEMAN.

NEGROES WANTED. THE SUBSCRIBER is in market for a number of Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such property for sale would do well to give me a call or address me at Six Runs, Sampson county, N. C. August 19th, 1859.

NOTICE TO SLAVE-HOLDERS IN NORTH AND I AM IN MARKET NOW FOR THE PURPOSE OF BUYING NEGROES. All persons who have such property to dispose of would do well to call on me, or address me at Warsaw, N. C. I will go to any part of either of the above named States after negroes. All letters promptly attended to.

August 26, 1859—52-6m.

NORRIS FREDERICK.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Harness, Bridles, Whips and Truma;
Harness, Band, String and SoleLeather, Calf-Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach
Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition
Powders for diseased Horses and Cattle; every description
of Bitts, Spurs, Coach Trimmings, &c., &c. The largest
stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the low
est New York prices. est New York prices.

Harness and Saddles manufactured to order, and re-

JAMES WILSON, No. 5 Market-st., near the wharf. Wilmington, N. C. Jan. 5.-19-1y NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has taken the store formerly occupied by Russell & Bro., No. 30 North Water Street, where he has and will continue to receive a general assortment of GROCE-RIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, and such other articles as are usually kept in a Grocery Store, which he will sell low for cash. Orders thankfully received and promptly attende

All Consignments of produce will receive prompt persona Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 11th, 1859 No. 39 MARKET ST.,

WILMINGTON, N. C. THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing his customers, and the public generally, that, having purchased of Mr. John J. Conoly his entire stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, &c., he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at the old stand of Mr. Conoly. Mr. Conoly.

Those wishing anything in his line, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he has a splendid stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, WHPS, MARTINGALES, SPURS, COLLARS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, VALISES, &c., which he will sell low for cash. He has also on hand a fine assortment of HUB BANDS, COACH LAMPS and HANDLES, and SHAFT TIPS, for

sale low.

REPAIRING done at short notice, and on reasonable WM. L. JACOBS. April 13, 1869.—186-3m—33-1y.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES: SAPONIFIER. THE READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER. With which every family, with their ordinary kitchen greese can make all their Soap with little or no trouble-Hard Soft or Fancy.
It will make hard water soft, clean Paint, remove Grease It will make nard water sore, contact, to perfect ion.

Abundant testimony in favor of the Saponifier, with full and valuable receipts for making different kinds of Soap, sent free, by addressing OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

No. 396 Penn Street, Pittsburg, Pa., or LEWIS JAMES & CO., Agents, Philadelphia, Pa.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Be sure you get the original and patented article, manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., East Tarentum, Alleghany Co., Pa.

19-3m Philadelphia, Pa

J. E. CALDWELL & CO., 822 Chestant Street, (opposite Girard House,) PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.—FINE WATCHES.

DATEK, PHILLIPE & CO., Watches, in Geneva.

Charles Frodsham's London Time-Leepers, new series, all sizes, in Hunting Cases and Open Face.

Sole authorized Agents for above, Gold and Silver, English and Swiss WATCHES, Rich Jewelry, new designs.

DIAMONDS, PEARLS, and all the fashionable styles.

Silver Ware, unsurpassed in style quality and finish.

Strangers visiting Philadelphia are invited to examine their NEW MARBLE ESTABLISHMENT, a visit entailing ne obligation to purchase.

sailing no obligation to purchase.

* Uniform prices, in plain figures, and no variation.
July 22. ESTABLISHED 1760. PETER LORILLARD. SNUFF AND TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,
(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York,)
Would call the especial attention of Grocers and Druggists
to his removal, and also the articles of his manufacture, viz:
BROWN SNUFF. Macaboy,
Fine Rappee,
Coarse Rappee,
American Gentleman,
YELLOW SNUFF.
Presh Scotch
Irish Hig

MORNIG.

FIG. 1, P. A. L., or plain, St. Jago,

Mo. 2, Cavendish, or sweet, Spanish,

Nos. 1 & 2 mix'd, Sweet Scented Oronoco, Canister,

Kitafoot. Tin Foil Cavendish, Pure Turkish.

即"被心"。 是一点的动物都在现代中

from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous missm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it. While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive nal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CHILL. But in this effort it fails.—

Then the FEVER follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through that other great excretory—the skin. In this also it falls, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed.

are the fits or paroxysms of Fever and Ague. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed.

We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote, AYER'S AGUE CURE, which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does cure this afflicting disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Billious Headache, Billious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothace, Earache, Catarrh Asthma Palpitations, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "Agum Cure" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.

This it accomplishes by stimulation that the exerctories to exercise to the state of the state

the disease.

This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habited to do this their office of their own accord.—
Hence arises what we term acclimatation. Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "AGUE CURE" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reasons to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good. cheap as well as good.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all been, and that it may be relie it has ever been found to do. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A PURGATIVE MEDICINE.

> FOR JAUNDICE;
> FOR THE CURE OF INDIGESTION;
> FOR HEADACHE; FOR THE CURE OF DYSENTERY; FOR A FOUL STOMACH; FOR THE CURE OF ERYSIPELAS; FOR THE PILES; FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA;

FOR COSTIVENESS;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSPERSIA;

FOR ALL SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS; FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM; FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN; FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT; FOR DROFSY;
FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS AND SALT RHEUM;
FOR WORMS; FOR THE CURE OF GOUT;

FOR A DINNER PILL:

FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGA; FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

Price 26 cents per box: five boxes for \$1. Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Stare eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the un-paralleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below

named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above com-plaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand Ayer's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.

Jan. 4th, 1860 WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP. FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,) Wilmington, N. C.

L A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS, BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally. Work generally.

All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.
Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 11th, 1859—11-1y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE

OF A VICENIMA Designed for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to those who suffer from nervous debility, indigestion, lowness of spirits, want of sleep, premature decay, &c.; as a consequence of youthful imprudence, or the baneful habit of self-abuse. At the same time pointing out the certain means of self-cure.

By one who has suffered from the above cause, and from by one who has suffered from the above cause, and from misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery.—Single copies sent (post-free) on the receipt of a stamped envelope, bearing the address of the applicant.

Address, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.

Deaths of English Kings and Queens. William the Conqueror died from enormous fat, from drink and from the violence of his passions. William Rufus died the death of the poor stags he hunted Henry the First died of gluttony.

Henry the Second died of a broken heart, occasioned by Henry the Second died of a broken heart, occasioned by the bad conduct of his children.

John died, nobody knows how, but it is said of chagrin, which is another term for a dose of hellebore.

Henry the Third is said to have died a natural death.

Edward the First is likewise said to have died of a natural sickness—as ickness which would puzzle all the colleges of physicians to denominate.

Edward the Second was murdered most barbarously and indecently by ruffians employed by his own mother and paramons.

mour. Edward the Third died of dotage, and Richard the Second f starvation, the very reverse of George the Fourth.

Henry the Fourth is said to have died of fits caused by uneasiness," and uneasiness in palaces in those times was a very common complaint.

Henry the Fifth is said to have died of a painful affliction prematurely! This is a courtly phrase for getting rid of a king.

Henry the Sixth died in prison, by means then known only to heaved the Figure 1.

Edward the Fifth was strangled in the Tower by his uncle, Richard the Third.
Richard the Third was killed in battle. Henry the Seventh "wasted away," as a miser ought to do.
Henry the Eighth died of carbuncles, fat and forty.

Edward the Sixth died of decline.

Queen Mary is said to have died of a "broken heart," whereas she died from a surfeit, from eating too much of

whereas she died from a surfert, from eating too much of black pudding. Old Queen Bess is said to have died of melancholy from having sacrificed Essex to his enemies. James the First died of drinking and the effects of name-Charles the Second died suddenly, it is said, of apoplexy. William the third died of consumtive habits of body, and

from the stumbling of his horse.

Queen Anne died from her attachment to "strong water," or in other words drunkenness, which her physician politely called the dropsey.

George the First died of drunkenness which his physician George the First died of drunkenness which his physician politely called an apoplectic fit.

George the Second died of a rupture of the heart, which the periodicals of that day termed a visitation of God. It is the only instance in which God ever touched his heart.

George the Third died as he lived—a madman. Through life he was at least a consistent monarch.

George the Fourth died of gluttony and drunkenness.

FLIGHT OF A BOSTON WITNESS .- Boston, Jan. 25. —An U. S. official yesterday waited upon Mr. Sanborne at Concord, with a summons to appear before the Sen-A Greater of Prices will be sent on application.

H. B. Hote the new article of Fresh Scotch Snuff, which will be found a superior article for dipping purposes.

15-62.

At Concord, with a summons to appear before the Sentence of Prices and Scotch Snuff, which witness fee, and before other measures were taken, he disappeared. He is supposed to have gone to Europe.

charged 37 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

No advertisement, reflecting upon private character,
can, under ANY CIBOUMSTANCES, be admitted. FEVER AND AGUE.

God Save the State!

We have dabbled a little in books, political and hisfrom our own reading, or that of others, there never was a time in which the degeneracy of the age was not a favourite topic. "Things aint now as they use to was." Why that talk is as old as the hills, and perhaps older, and we suppose it is about as true now as at any other or former time, and no truer-not a bit truer. If the world had really kept going downward as the croakers would have us to believe, we would have been landedwell, some place away down, long ago, but here we are. under the bright sun of this lovely day of January 1860. there is peace in our midst, and we do not feel at all inclined to believe that you or we or any of us, dear reader, or still dearer subscriber, are a bit worse than the people used to be that went before us, or that we deserve hangnation or reprobation; and we take it for granted that we and our readers are pretty much like our neighbours. not much better and not much worse. We really think that most of the time people mean to do right, but buman nature is weak.

But there is one thing that we want particularly to not to be trusted. call attention to, because we are compelled to regard it not simply as an affectation, but as an affectation which threatens danger to the country, implying as it does on the part of those chargeable with it, a neglect of the duty which devolves upon every citizen of a free country. The citizens of this country are the depositories of a great trust-to for which the founders of the Republic fought and bled. They have been invested with the high prerogatives of self-government, and upon the mode in which these prerogatives are exercised must depend the solution of the problem of free government and of the fitness of this nation for its enjoyment. These being facts which cannot be disputed, what shall we think of that fastidiousness which affects to regard the science of government as something beneath the dignity of "our best people"of politics and politicians. For the mere politician—the mere seeker after selfish expediency, we have as little use that, properly understood, there is no study better calculated to expand our ideas and enlarge our sympathies.

temptously refuse to avail themselves of. Believe us, termine. this class is as a rule, more to be blamed than the politi-

On Friday last the House of Representatives came near electing a Speaker, but failed, because H. Joy Morris, of Pennsylvania, John T. Nixon, of N. Jersey, to them of a territorial government, may at any time

Pennsylvania, is the person who has been pronounced by the Louisville Journal and its sattelites, a member with a "sound record" upon the slavery question.

tion. The noble and chivalrous Bocock, of Virginia,

Mr. Smith was elected, if the Pennsylvania so-called from him, but put Tom Corwin in nomination.

Things were equally, and old Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, moved an adjournment until Monday.

members who wish to revise their reasons assigned for changes, etc. We copy the vote from another paper. The vote as it finally stood was announced as fol-

Mr. Sherman received. 106
Mr. Smith, of North Carolina. 112

The following is the detailed vote:

For Mr. Sherman .- Mesers. Adams of Massachusetts. For Mr. Sh. rman.—Mesers. Adams of Massachusetts, Aldrich, Alley, Ashley, Babbitt, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Buffinton, Burlingame, Burnham, Burroughs, Butterfield, Campbel, Carey, Carter, Case, Colfax, Conkling, Corwin. Covode, Curts, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Frank, French, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Hall, Haskin, Heimick, Hickman, Hoard, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Lunkin, Kellegg of Michigan, Kellegger, Michigan, Colleger, S. Michigan, C. M chins, Irvine, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illi nois, Kenyon, Killinger, Leach of Michigan, Lee, Longneck er, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Moorehead, Morrill, Morse, Olin, Palmer, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Pottle, Rice, Robinson of Rhode Island, Royce, Schwartz, Sedgwick, Somes, Spanid.

ton, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Pottle, Rice, Robinson of Rhode Island, Royce, Schwartz, Sedgwick, Somes, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevens, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Tappan, Thayer, Theaker, Tompkins, Train. Trimble, Vandever, Van Wyck, Verree, Wade. Waldron, Walton, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Wells, Wilson, Windom. and Woodruff—106.

For Mr. Smith, of North Carolina—Messrs. Adams of Kentucky, Anderson of Missouri, Anderson of Kentucky, Ashmore, Avery, Barksdale, Barr, Barrett, Bocock, Bonham. Boteler, Douligny, Boyce, Brabson, Branch, Briggs, Bristow, Burch, Burnett, Horace F. Clark, Clark of Mo., Clemns. Clopton, Cobb, John Cockrane, Cooper, Cox, Craige of N. C., Craig of Mo., Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Davis of Md., Davis of Miss., Dejarnett, Dimmick, Edmundson, Eng. Md., Davis of Miss., Dejarnett, Dimmick, Edmundson, English, Etheridge, Florence, Fouke, Garnett, Gartrell, Gilmer, Hamilton, Hardeman, Harris of Md., Harris of Va., Hatton, Hawkins, Hill, Hindman, Houston, Hughes, Howard, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Keitt, Kunkel, Lamar, Landrum, Larrabee, Leach of N. C., Leake, Logan, Love, Mallory, Martin of Ohio, Martin of Virginia, Maynard, McClernand, McRae, McQueen, Miles, Millson, Millward, Montgomery, Moore of Ky., Moore of Ala, Morris of Ill., Nelson, Niblack, Noell, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Pryor, Pugh, Quarles, Reagan, Robinson of Ill., Ruffin, Rust, Scott, Sickles, Singleton, Smith of Va., Stevenson, Stewart of Md., Stokes, Stout, Taylor, Thomas, Underwood, Vallandingham, Vance, Webster, Whiteley, Winslow, Woodson, and Wright—112.

ster, Whiteley, Winslow, Woodson, and Wright_112. For Mr. Corwin-Messrs. Sherman, Morris of Pa., Scranton, and Wood—4.

For Mr. Bocock—Mr. Holman—1.

For Mr. Clark, of N. Y.—Mr. Adrain—1.

For Mr. Davis, of la.—Mr. Allen—1.

For Mr. Howard—Mr. Davis, of la.—1.

For Mr. Vance-Mr. Smith, of N. C.

For Mr. Pennington-Mr. Nixon-1.

The value of all the distribes poured out against the Democrats on account of Mr. Gilmer will now be seen, had not been made to cram Mr. Gilmer down the throats Democratic usage, a Meeting of the Democratic citizens of the Democrats, nobody would have minded him of New Hanover County will be held at the Court but that attempt must be made. We think the vote of March 13th, 1860, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of adopt- folly of the game they have been playing, or trying to fit us. ing measures for the organization of the party, in view of play. Mr. Smith as a Know Nothing could not have the elections to be held during the ensuing Summer and gotten the votes of the Northern Democrats. No constituencies at the North stand up more strongly than the Irish, and yet none have been more bitterly denounced by the organization whose opinions Mr. Gilmer torical, and from all that we have been able to find out avows. If Democratic members, representing in part such constituencies, are to go out of the Democratic pale to support a candidate for speaker, can they reasonably be expected to vote for one who has so bitterly

> tive men? We think not. We do not think that the baseless clamor against the Democratic party in Congress and out of it will

slavery question is due their own election as conserva-

cease. We do think that it ought to cease. "Squatter Sovereignty."

It is too frequently the case that writers and speakers whom habit has familiarized the use of certain phrases or expressions, take it for granted that their readers or pearers are equally familiarized with such expressions and with their meaning. The phrase which forms the caption of this article will illustrate our meaning.

Politicians talk fluently about "Squatter Sovereignty," accusing this man or that man of being in favor "Squatter Sovereignty," and therefore wrong and

"What is 'Squatter Sovereignty?" is a question that we had asked of us a few days ago by quite an in- really worth doing, really leading to independence. telligent person, who had failed to get the run of the thing. We will endeavor to explain as clearly as we them has been confided the preservation of those liberties a correct one or not is more than we intend now to

We presume that most people know that a large portion of the territory of the United States lies beyond the limits of any organized State, and that, of course, the settlers there must depend upon the Constitution and laws of the Union for government and protection. Most of these outlaying settlers are "squatters," having probably gone in advance of the land survey and the landoffice, and "squatted" upon the lands they occupywhich unconsciously perhaps, catches the cant and retheir occupation giving them a "pre-emption," or preechoes the thread-bare platitudes about the degradation emptive right—that is, the first chance to purchase, in preference to all others.

When, in any section these settlers become sufficiently as an body; but even too warm or excited an interest in numerous to require a more definite organization, it is politics is preferable to apathy. If the proper study of usual to pass a bill giving them a territorial governmankind is man, and if politics be the study of men, their ment, such government vesting in the actual settlers cerfeelings and interests in large masses, we must think thin powers necessary for the regulation of their own local affairs, but these powers are far from sovereign. since the executive and judicial departments are filled by Indeed, we must confess that we seldom hear any citi-appointment of the Federal Executive. These territozen of a free country avow his apathy in regard to pub- rial governments are erected for the protection of the lic affairs, or his contempt for them without a painful persons and property of citizens of any and all the feeling—a kind of consciousness that something is wrong. States of the Union coming to settle on the public do-It appears to us that the man who does not take suffi-main-not certainly for the purpose of rendering either cient interest in the institutions under which he lives to more precarious. The principle has been adopted and induce him to go to the polls, must value very lightly in- avowed that the people of any of these territories, when deed, the sacrifices made by the patriots of the revolution | having the requisite population to form a State, may who risked their all to purchase the privileges which so apply for admission into the Union, with or without traordinary ability—in fact the ablest speeches made many who lay claim to the highest intelligence, con- slavery, as a majority of the actual residents may de- during the present Congress.

It is contended by the great body of the Democrats that cal class, for this last class is at least alive, and in earn- the power of deciding this question or questions of a simi | That we do not agree with Mr. Douglas' position in reest, and mostly patriotic. Politicians are like other men. lar character, can only be exercised by a State or as a pre-It will never do to take for granted that all who sneer liminary to applying for admission as a State, and that at politicians are a bit better than those they sneer at | this admission alone can give validity to the State Constitution.

D, some persons, Judge Douglas among the rest, it is contended that the settlers when organized by the grant George W. Scranton, of Pennsylvania, and Benjamin during their territorial non-age, either by unfriendly F. Junkins, of Pennsylvania, having voted for Wm. N. legislation, or the neglect of necessary protection, H. Smith, of North Carolina, when they found that the decide this question in advance of the formation of a Democrats would go for him to a man and elect him, did | State Constitution, thus claiming for a mere territory change their votes to defeat the election of any conser- a sovereignty which belongs only to a State. This vative man whom the Democrats were willing to sup- claim of sovereignty for the first handful of settlers or squatters on the public domain, is what has been rather One of these changelings, the Hon. E. Joy Morris, of derisively styled "Squatter Sovereignty."

State Us Fairly. We have no idea that the Raleigh Standard would intentionally misunderstand or misrepresent us, and yet, The Democrats have done all they could; while the in an article in that paper of the 28th, some remarks elsewhere were pouring, not vials, but tub-fulls of wrath occupy. In all our allusions to the agitation arising upon their devoted heads, they were doing everything out of the ad valorem question, so far as a change of the they could, consistent with honor, to effect an organiza- Constitution is concerned, we have scrupulously avoided the impugnment of any person's motives; and in our the first choice of the Democrats, led off for Smith and last article upon that subject, we have taken the trouble the Southern Democrats followed, and then such North- to state our position in unmistakeable language, leaving ern Democrats as McClernand and Morris, of Illinois, nothing for inference. Of this the Standard is fully John Cochrane, of New York, Vallindingham, of Ohio, aware, and will, we trust, indeed we feel certain, do us and others, being assured that Mr. Smith was not a justice in the premises. Of course our views on that Know Nothing, and repudiated the doctrines of that subject are our own, although we share them with so many others.

We would request another paper, the Greensborough Americans had not flown the track and changed their | Patriot, to state our position fairly, and put nothing in votes. Well might Mr. Hindman, of Arkanzas, speak our mouths that we have not said. We are of age and of the insincerity of the Americans, after Mr. Scranton, of | can speak for ourselves. That paper in its issue of the Pa., after voting for Smith, not only changed his vote 27th says: "The Wilmington Journal, although admitting that our revenue law is very unjust, says that now is not the time to alter it? On the contrary, the Wilmigton Journal has suggested that the earliest time is The Globe of Saturday withholds a good part of the best-has pointed to obnoxious taxes that the Legisthe proceedings of the House on Friday at the request of lature may and ought to dispense with at its very next session, enumerating among these the tax upon wages and

We do not suppose that either the Standard or Patriot wish to put us in a fal se position. We know the Standard too well to dream that it does and we are willing to take it for granted that the Patriot is equally indisposed

The Fayetteville Observer asks us, supposing the report that the President had suggested the name of Thomas Corwin for Speaker, as one against whom there could be no objection, if we have nothing to say.

Perhaps we might leave the business of fault-finding to the Observer and its compeers, certain of its being thoroughly attended to. It we did say anything on the subject in question, however, it would be to remark that we differed from the President-always supposing him to have made the suggestion stated, which we do not believe. As for the official organ and all that, we know nothing. The so-ca lled organ, the Constitution, amounts

to little or nothing, and has no influence. The Wilson Ledger says that recently the Journal, in some remarks on the carriage making business of the State, mentions + very manufacturer's name in it except those of Messrs. Parker & Murray, of Wilson, for whom the Ledger ve uches as men and carriage makers.

The Ledger is see newhat mistaken. We did not intend nor pretend to a cention all the carriage manufacturers in the State. We do not know them all by name, and we did not ments on half of those we did know; and this without any disre spect to those not named. Our reference was for the sake of illustrating our subjectnot of giving a gratul tous advertisement. No doubt was found to have sustained such injuries on the head as Messrs. Parker & Men ray are all that the Ledger says rendered recovery impossible. He died this morning, they are.

The threat of the king on our organ-man to Washington City, had its effect t, and the House of Representatives came very near el ecting a Speaker. AT John M. Sikes has been appointed Por Robeson, Brunswick count y, N. C.

The extract from the minutes of the process of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington & Manas well as the shallowness of the attempt to force an chester R. R. Company, published in another column unsuitable person upon the Democrats. If the attempt will speak for itself. It is a step in the right direction Let us encourage and protect domestic labor as much as possible. How it will bear upon the North is a less consideration than how it will affect the South. Wheth-Friday ought to teach Mr. Gilmer and his adulators the er or not it hurts them, it will be pretty certain to bene-

> There is one expression in the resolution that might not be understood, as we feel certain it was intended-to wit-" That the Superintendent be instructed to employ as few Northern men as possible, giving always Southern men the preference." By "Northern" and "Southern" men, it is not designed to draw any invidious lines of distinction between bona fide citizens of the South, identified with her in interest and feeling, for all persons so identified are "Southern men," and some of the North. This will be readily understood, however, and, with this understanding, all will applaud and approve the action taken by the directors.

Direct Trade.-A Chance to Encourage It.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of Messrs. O. G. Parsley & Co., to be found in another column. They announce the expected arrival of the brig "Union State," direct from Rio Janeiro. with 2,000 bags Coffee.

Now, here will be one chance to test the sincerity of the professions made in favor of direct trade, by our Southern merchants and people. Be assured, that if cargoes brought in here, or to any other Southern port. can be promptly disposed of, there will be plenty of them brought in. Goods will always go where they are wanted and can be disposed of. One thing will lead on to another, one branch to another, until something is done

The last cargo of Coffee brought in here by Messrs O. G. Parsley & Co., was very fine, and well selected, can what we suppose people mean when they talk about and offered at rates that compared more than favorably "Squatter Sovereignty." Whether the designation is with New York or any other market. We must presume that it went off pretty briskly, otherwise there would not have been sufficient encouragement to induce the importation of another.

The report that W. N. H. Smith, of N. C. was to be supported for the Speakership by all the parties opposed to Sherman, appears to be without foundation .-If any other than a Democrat is to be chosen, we should much prefer Mr. Smith to Mr. Gilmer, for Mr. Smith is a man of high talent and character, and not compromised as Mr. Gilmer has been. Although acting with the "Southern opposition," Mr. Smith has never "seen Sam "-that is to say, he has never been a member of the Know Nothing Order. How Mr. Gilmer took the lead of Mr. Smith in Congress, is more than we can say. He may get his peculiar position from the fact that he is the only Southern man who can get Black Republican votes. Personally, Mr. Gilmer is a jolly, sociable, a niable sort of man, we hear, but in respect of ability, he bears no comparison with Mr. Smith, or many others from this State. Without being precisely unfaithful, Mr. Gilmer is what some people call slack-twisted."

P. S .- It will be seen, by telegraph, that Mr. Smith was taken up yesterday, and voted for by the South Americans, in place of Mr. Gilmer.

Daily Journal, 26th ult.

One was delivered by Mr. Senator Clingman, of North Carolina; the other by Mr. Senator Douglas, of Illinois. gard to the power of Territorial Legislatures, we have already stated more than once, but we have also stated our opinion that these who imputed abolition proclivities to Mr. Douglas, did that gentleman serious injustice and his late speech proves that without a peradventure. Mr. Clingman's speech is a striking production. We a most masterly vindication of the South and the Democratic party. - Daily Journal, 26th ult.

We publish Mr. Clingman's speech in full in to-day's

Declamatory Contest at Wilson. The Wilson Ledger gives an account of the competition last week among the Cadets of Dr. Deems' School for the prizes annually awarded to the best speakers. Seventeen of the students entered the lists on

the occasion in question-among those competing we notice the names of Cadets McKoy, Bowden, Shackleford. Eilers, Dunham and Anderson of Wilmington, organs of the Opposition in Wilmington, Raleigh and would appear to place as in a position which we do not Killett of Sampson, Saunders of Onslow, Lucas of Hyder and Deems and Bardin of Wilson.

The Ledger speaks in high terms of the general character of the declamations; the prizes were awarded

1st prize, a gold medal, to Cadet Durham, of Wilmington; 2d prize, an elegantly bound volume to Cadet Anderson, of Wilmington; 3d prize, also a book, to Cadet Lucas, of Hyde; 4th prize, a silver goblet, to Cadet Deems, of Wilson.

Pennington, of the Newbern Progress, "hopes to be able to visit Wilmington once during the year." Come along, and perhaps we may have an "extra session."—Journal. If not an extra session, Fulton, we'll have an extra bumper over our oysters-while discussing what Congress ought to do. "Once a year" is oftener than our neighbor of the Journal visits Newbern, but then of course we can't doubt his affection for this part of the State.-Progress.

Of course we will have an extra bumper-of lemonade By the way, our friend Pennington might have spared that last reflection about our "affection for this (his) part of the State," since he knows that once a year is oftener than we visit any part of the State unless upon actual business. Some of these times, when something or other happens, perhaps after we draw a prize in some lottery, somewhere, on a ticket that somebody has somehow presented us, we may be able to "slosh around" a

at least one portion of Scripture—they have sown the wind and they are reaping the whirlwind. They have encouraged a systematic violation of the laws of a neighboring nation. They have aided and abetted the dishonesty of a portion of one section in depriving the people of another section of their rights and property. Canada has been made a final asylum for all the runaway slaves of the South, where thousands of them have perished miserably from cold and hunger, unalleviated by the pity or assistance of the philanthropists who had seduced them from their sunny homes at the South.

But at last the philanthropists have had the poisoned chalice applied to their own lips. The negroes at Chatham, C. W., have actually taken the place, and white men and women exist by their sufferance, while outrages against persons and property are the order of the day and night.

Melanchely Accident.

We learn that yesterday forenoon George M. Wright, very interesting little boy, son of Wm. A. Wright, Esq., of this town, fell into a dry well in the yard attached to his father's residence. When taken out, he tion, and other Democratic papers in the State be re having been insensible since receiving the injuries of which he died.

We have seen a good deal in the North ionally in the Southern antiic organs, about a " People's Party," which was held up as being something quite different from the Black Republicans. To this "People's Party" Mr. E. Joy Morris belongs, and Mr. E. Joy Morris and others of this " People's Party" have been praised up by the Southern Opposition and adulated by old Prentice of the Louisville Journal. Now, we really think that our Opposition friends have had a lesson on the subject of misplaced confidence. Their pet, E. Joy Morris, with his satellites did, on Friday last, defeat the organization of the House, even when the gentleman proposed was a Whig, as Morris used to say he was. These " national" Opposition men from the North are all very well until they are tried. Mr. Morris could make a show of nationality by voting for a Southern man, when there denounced the constituency to whose soundness upon the the warmest defenders of Southern rights were born at appeared to be no chance of his election, but when his vote so given would have elected a Southern man, he shows his true character by withdrawing it.

> About half-past ten o'clock this forenoon, the boiler of the engine used for the purpose of driving the maof the building which is blown to pieces. A fine horse at \$136,000. The ship is valued at \$60,000 which was in the alley was instantly killed.

We have not been able to learn the amount of loss sustained by Messrs. Ellis & Mitchell, nor the cause of the explosion. The colored man who was killed be-

A visit to the scene gave us some insight into the terrific power of steam.

It is probable that the water had been permitted to get too low, but this is only conjecture. The fireman is dead and can tell nothing on the subject. Daily Journal of yesterday.

ADVERTISEMENTS .- We see that several of our State exchanges are refusing to publish advertisements for Northern parties even for the money. We confess we do not quite see the use of this. If the business is a fair and legitimate one, and the parties come up to our terms, we really cannot understand why we should not take their money, since by going so we benefit a South-

ern institution, to wit, the Wilmington Journal. Again, we have been somewhat puzzled at finding Prof. Wood, the Hair man, and Prof. Holloway, the Pill and Ointment man among the proscribed. There is nothing sectional in Hair Restorative or in Ointment, and we will say this for Messrs. Wood and Holloway. that we have always found them perfectly correct, punctual and gentlemanly in all their business transactions with us. We have never tried their medicines.

The North Carolina Christian Advocate comes to us enlarged and improved in form. The Advocate is the organ of a numerous and highly respectable Christian denomination. It is well edited, and is every way worthy of support, and will, no doubt, receive an accession to its already large list.

Gov. Black, of Nebraska, has vetoed a bill passed by the Legislature of that Territory, abolishing the right to hold property in slaves within the Territory. The Governor tells them plainly that the passage of such a law exceeds their legal powers, and that, in fact, it is no law. The act of the Legislature in passing this law, is an attempt to exercise squatter sovereignty.

The Spirit of the Age at Raleigh, has got a Caloric Engine, and Bro. Gorman is much taken with itso much so, indeed, that were he not a temperance man, we might expect to hear of his getting on a spree by way of honoring "der machine."

MORE BIG HOGS .- Old Duplin forever .- Mr. Geo.

A. McClammy, residing near Kenansville, Duplin County, N. C., sends us the weight of five hogs he killed on do not absolutely agree with all of it, but all in all it is the 18th inst., their respective weights being 435, 411, 403, 388 and 356 lbs.; total 1993 lbs. HOMICIDE.—It is rumored in town that an Italian

who visited this city a month ago as a violinist, was killed in Wilmington on Sunday night last, by having his throat cut. We do not know his name—he was known as "Frank." This report needs confirmation. Raleigh Press.

The rumor is wholly unfounded, at any rate nobody here has heard of any such homicide, or of any homicide. Democratic Meeting in Richmond.

At a meeting of a portion of the Democratic party of the county of Richmond, held in Rockingham on Monday, the 23d January, the following proceedings took place:

On motion of John D. Shaw, Esq., Col. Henry Wiliam Harrington was called to the Chair, and William J. Everett appointed Secretary.
On motion of Col. Walter L. Steele, a committee

five was appointed to report resolutions for the action of the meeting, consisting of W. L. Steele, Dr. P. W. Stansill, William C. Leak, John D. Shaw and D. B.

The Committee retired, and after a few minutes, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting has full confidence in the attrictism and nationality of the present Federal Administration.

Resolved, That His Excellency, Governor Ellis, has dis

charged the duties of his office so as to command our un-qualified approval, and we hereby express the wish that he may be nominated for re-election by the approaching State , Thatin view of the dangerous and threatening

Resolved, Thatin view of the dangerous and threatening doctrines of Black Republicanism, and the possibility that the party holding them may become successful in the coming Presidential election, it is the duty, in the opinion of this meeting, of all conservative men to unite in an endeavor to defeat it; that the existing state of things shows conclusively that the only party which can make a hopeful struggle in defense of the Constitution and the rights of the States, is the Democratic party; that all attempts to produce the impression that a third party (by whatsoever name called) can get, or stands any chance to get, the control of the Government, however boastful it may be of its strength or its patrictism, are fatal and delusive because of their tendency to divide the South, and thus strengthen her enemies; that the contest, in the approaching Presidential election, is clearly between the Democratic and the Black Republican parties, as it was in 1856, and in such a strife no patrict ought to hesitate to give a hearty support to the former; that in view of all this, it is no time for the friends of the The Underground Railroad has been carrying strange freights to Canada, and our colonial neighbors there are beginning to find out the practical meaning of at least one portion of Scripture—they have sown the

Resolved. That entertaining these opinions, we invite the co-operation of all good and true men, by whatever name they may have been heretofore called, asking them to forget past differences and animosities, and join with us in sustaining the Democratic party, the South and the Constitution, against the assaults of Black Republicanism. Resolved. That the Chairman of this meeting appoint terelegates to represent this County in the District Conven-

non—this meeting suggesting Fayetteville as the place for Resolved. That twenty 4

tion—this meeting suggesting Fayetteville as the place for holding the same.

Resolved, That twenty-five delegates be appointed to the State Canvention, to be held in Baleigh on the 8th of March; though any Democrat of this County, present, shall be considered as entitled to act, and the Chairman and Secretary shall be delegates to both Conventions.

The Chairman then appointed the following gentlement delegates to the District Convention, vis:—Thomas T. Covington, James T. Roper, Col. Charles Malloy, Dr. Daniel Shaw, Robert N. Fairley, Walter F. Leak, John D. Shaw, Thomas C. Leak, P. M. Powell and Daniel B. Nicholson.

And the following delegates to the State Convention:—Noah Gibson, Col. Charles Malloy, Thomas T. Covington, James T. Roper, Angua, D. Blue, Samuel J. Gibson, Thomas C. Leak, W. B. Cole, Col. Walter L. Steele, William C. Leak, Walter F. Leak, B. B. McKensie, Robert L. Steele, Major Wm. E. Smith, John T. Moorman, Dr. Archibald McFayden, P. M. Powell, John T. Ledbetter, John W. Leak, Robert N. Fairley, John D. Shaw, M. S. Austin, William Gibson, Malcom Blue, M. D. Bethune and Dr. W. B. McKinnon.

On motion, ordered that the proceedings be sent to the North Carolinian and Wilmington Journal for publication, and other Democratic papers in the State be re-

HENRY WILLIAM HARRINGTON, Ch'm. WILLIAM J. EVERETT, Sec'y.

Little George was a bright-eyed, intelligent little fellow, about four years old, and quite a pet with everybody. His parents have the warmest sympathies of the community.—Daily Journal, 31st ult.

Hog Packing.—The total number of hogs packed in Cincinnati this season amounts to 438,051 head. That is in excess of any previous year. At Terra Haute Ind., the packing this season is estimated at 45,000 hogs.

This is also an increase.

BY TELEGRAPH.

OR THE DAILY JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON CITY, FEB. 1st, 1860. SENATE-YESTERDAY.-Mr. Hunter made a speech estate. no other business of interest.

The House balloted for Speaker-Pennington lacked one of an election. To-day [Wednesday] Briggs changes to Pennington, and his election is confidently looked for at an early hour.

SECOND DISPATCH. Speaker Elected.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 1st, 1860.—23/ o'clock, P. M. Pennington has been elected Speaker by one majority. [Mr. Pennington, who has been elected Speaker, is a member of the "Northern Opposition," and therefore, so far as we can learn or believe, is unsound on the Slavery question in fact experience, especially recent experience, has shown us that there are no sound Northern men outside of the democratic organization. Mr. Pennington, however, has never endorsed Helper, nor joined the Know Nothing order.] Ship John J. Boyd Burned.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30, 1860. The Ship John J. Boyd was almost entirely destroyed chinery in the grain mill of Mesers. Ellis & Mitchell, on by fire on Saturday night and yesterday. She was the wharf, between Market and Princess streets, blew loading for Liverpool and had on board 5000 barrels up, killing the colored fireman and slightly injuring anoth- flour, 500 bales cotton, 1000 tierces beef, 1,700 barrels er negro. The boiler was in the South Eastern corner rosin, and 16,000 bushels grain. Her cargo is valued

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 1, 1860. Up to 8 o'clock last night there were no tidings of the steamship America, now sixteen days out from Liverpool. There are some fears for her safety. New York Markets.

NEW YORK, February 1, 1860. [At the close yesterday.]

Coton dull; sales of 1,000 bales. Flour quiet; Southern declined 5 cents. Wheat dull. Corn very dull .-Spirits Turpentine steady at 45 cents. Rosin dull. Rice firm.

Four Days Later from Europe. The Steamship Nova Scotian arrived at Portland, Me., on the 28th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 11th. There is no feature of striking interest in the general

Advices from Canton are to the 26th November last. The American treaty is said to have been put in force Paris despatches say that it is becoming every day

nore doubtful whether the European Congress will be The "Opinione Nationale," which is supposed to peak by authority, believes that if Italy is decided for he annexation of the north and centre of the Peninsula England and France would eagerly acquiesce. The

Journal adds that this combination is actually enterained by the governments at London and Paris. The Prussian Ministerial organ though still of opi that the restoration of the Grand Dukes would have been the most desirable solution of the Italian question, gives up the project as impossible, and thinks that the annexation to Sardinia is by far the next best thing. The funeral of the late Lord Macaulay took place in

Westminster Abbey, on the 9th inst. The London News says, that there is no reason for complaint of the manner in which President Buchanan deals with the general relations between England and the United States in his annual messag

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet on Tues day, P. M. Breadstuffs generally had a declining tendency

The Provision Market was dull. London, Jan. 10.—Consols are quoted at 951/8 a 951/4 for money.

Jan. 10.-Rosin is steady at common. Spirits Turpentine is firm and holders demand an advance; sales at 35s. London, Thursday, January 12.- By telegraph to Queenstown. | - Consols are quoted at 951/4 a 953/4 for

LATER FROM MEXICO. - New Orleans, Jan. 29 .- The sloop-of-war Brooklyn, from Vera Cruz, 24th ult., touched at the mouth of the river yesterday, bound to Pensacola for coal and provisions. Mr. McLane is a

passenger. He landed, remains a week and returns on board the Brooklyn. Mr. McLane has important despatches for Government and awaits telegraphic instruc-Vera Cruz is quiet. A detachment of Marines, stationed at Tampico, has

left for Minatitlan, for the protection of the persons and property of American citizens, in consequence of Miraon's threatened expedition to the coast The U. S. sloop-of-war Saratoga is at Vera Cruz and the Savannah is daily expected.

The dates from Mexico are to the 19th. Miramon is preparing an expedition against Gen. Carrajal, at Tlas-cala. The clergy bave refused funds to Miramon for the Vera Cruz expedition, considering it a ruse to raise money. Miramon has proposed starting on the 28th. In a proclamation Miramon again protests against the Mc-

Lane treaty.

The British minister has presented his ultimatum demanding indemnities. The Liberals have retaken all the Pacific ports captured by Miramon.

Supreme Court. By Pearson, C. J. In Musgrave v. Kornegay, from Wayne; order reversed and judgment against defendant for costs. In Wooten v. Jarman, from Lenoir, affirming the judgment. In State v. Pugh, from Randolph, declaring there is no error. In Fuller v. Fuller, in equity from Franklin.

By Battle, J. In Windley v. Gaylord, from Beaufort, ffirming the judgment. In Futrell v. Futrell, in equity, from Northampton; order dissolving the injunction reversed. In Moore v. Rogers, in equity, from Wake, dismissing the bill with costs. In Justices of Pitt v. Cosby, in equity, from Pitt; order affirmed.

By Manly, J. In Dunn v. Clements, from Martin; adgment revesed and venire de novo. In Smithwick v Ward, from Martin, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In State v. Elick, from Davidson, declaring there is no error, &c. In Ellison v. Town of Washigton, in equity from Beaufort; order reversed .- Raleigh Register.

ITEMS FROM NEW ORLEANS .- New Orleans, Jan. 30. The last rail of the Mississippi Central Road will be The Mississippi River is rising rapidly.

A bill has been introduced into the Texas Legisla-

ture, providing for the imprisonment of Northern drummers, teachers and preachers. Gov. Houston, of Texas, in his message, dissents completely from the South Carolina resolutions.

Messrs. Editors:—The following is an extract from a communication published in the last No. of the Raleigh "Democratic Press," over the initials T. S. W., and dated Wilmington, N. C., January 20th, 1860:
"Business in our city is at present very dull, the cotton

"Business in our city is at present very dull, the cotton season being nearly over. There have not been twenty bales of cotton, in all, brought to this market in the last two It is presumed this statement is rather the result of ignorance, than of any intention to produce in the public mind abroad an under-estimate of the cotton trade of this market; but the scribbler for the "Press," whoever he may be, ket; but the scribbler for the "Press," whoever he may be, should be put on his guard against publishing statements which are so notoriously untrue, and admonished before writing again, that he would do well to get better posted up in relation to the business of this place. Please state for his information, that for the two weeks preceding the 20th, the W-& W. R. R. alone brought down 974 bales of cotton, and from the 20th to the 31st, 1276 bales more.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

From Life Illustrated, New York, July 16, 1859.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.—We have examined a chemically prepared glue specially designed for repairing furniture, picture frames, shell work, etc., without the trouble of calling in the cabinet-maker or professed repairer. A reliable article of this kind has long been an unsupplied want of the household, and if Mr. Spalding has succeeded in discovering the way to make a reliable prepared glue that will remain soluble, and uninjured by time and temperature, and that will supply a cheap, ever-ready, and sufficient means for repairing household wares, as he seems to have done, he is a lucky man, and will be sure of the hearty gratitude of all good housekeepers. Millions of dollars will be saved in the preservation and expense of repairing furniture alone every year by the general introduction of su h an article.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment should be purch with caution, as there are spurious articles abroad. Look for the water mark, "Holloway, New York and London," that appears in semi-transparent letters in every leaf of the book of directions enveloping each box or pot. Sold at the manufactory, No 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 55c., and 21 per how carnet

o, ode, and at per box or po THE PARMENTER & CAMPBELL SEWING MACHINE.

PATENTED AUGUST 16th, 1859, by E. BOOTH. The E. T. BARRY, Ag't.,

Photographic Rooms, Mozart Hall.

From the Raleigh Standar The Revenue Law.

The following correspondence, published at the request of Mr. Comptroller Brogden, contains the opinion of the Attorney General on an important point in the Revenue law. The Clerks will perceive that they are to make out their tax lists according to the old assessment of real

COMPTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT,

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 20, 1860. W. A. Jenkins, Esq., Attorney General:

DEAR SIR: I have to request your opinion as to hether it is the duty of the County Court Clerks to make out their Tax Lists this year upon the old or new assessments of real estate.

There should be a uniformity in raising revenue throughout the State, and the Clerks should have definite information upon this subject. Very respectfully, your ob't, serv't.,

C. H. BROGDEN, Compt'r.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 24, 1860. H. Brogden, Esq., Compt.

My DEAR SIR: Yours of the 20th instant has just been received, and I hasten to reply. You desire my opinion as to "whether the County Court Clerks are to make out the Tax Lists of their respective counties for the present year upon the old assessment upon real estate, or on the new assessment required to be made by a Board or Valuation, under an Act of the last General

Assembly."

I am of opinion that the Clerks will have to make out the Tax Lists according to the old assessment. It is wholly impracticable for them to be governed by the new assessment and comply with other provisions of the late Revenue Lew. The 15th section of the Act entitled Revenue, requires the County Board of Valuation not to complete the duties imposed upon them until the first Monday in April; when that is done, and not till then, the 16th section requires them to return the list of the district Boards of Valuation, as by them revised and corrected to the Clerk of the County Court. The first Monday of April is as early as the Clerk can get the list by reference to the 49th sec., Schedule A., the Clerk of the County Court is required, on or before the first day of April, (which is before the first Monday in April) to deliver to the Sheriff of the county a fair and accurate copy, in alphabetical order, of the Tax Lists, which shall contain the public tax, and the taxes imposed by the Justices of the County Court, designating the separate amount due from each subject of taxation, and extend the aggregate amount due from each person; and if he fails, he is guilty of a misdemeanor. This he cannot do for the new assessment is not completed until after the time when he is required to furnish the list to the Sheriff There is a still further difficulty in the way of using the new assessment. The Justices of the Peace in the sev. eral counties are compelled to levy the taxes for county purposes before the first Monday in April; this the could not well do without the lists, which they cannot get until the first Monday in April. Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.,

WILL. A. JENKINS THE MANUFACTORIES OF THE SOUTH MUST BE SUSTAINED.

WE MAKE THE ABOVE DECLARATION, and shall, so far as is consistent with the wants of our patrons. stand square upon the platform. NORTH CAROLINA CAS. SIMERES will be introduced into our establishment in a few days: and we shall make the same to measure, in the highest style of art. They only need to be handsomely cut, well made, and trimmed with real Merchant Tailors' Trimming and they will look well.

We are now about completing extensive arrangements for the introduction of large quantities of these goods into our Southern Houses_numbering in all, eight in NORTH CARO LINA AND VIRGINIA-most of which have been established upwards of 20 years. Retailing from these estabments over five hundred thousand dollars worth of Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, annually. A large capltal hitherto employed in Northern purchases, will hereafter be used and distributed among our own people.

GEO. A. KEEN, Esq., of our Richmond, Va., House, (firm Keen. Baldwin & Williams,) is now in Europe, where he has been located since September last. This enables us to con duct a trade as nearly independent of the North, as could well be imagined.

lina and Virginia-the well known character and standing of our establishment, renders it unnecessary to refer in any way to the manifold advantages we possess over others o less experience and practical knowledge in the CLOTHING

Our long experience among the citizens of North Caro-

Endeavoring, as heretofore, to meet the wants of the peo ple, and to conduct our business acceptably to our numer ous patrons, we respectfully solicit a liberal patronage from the citizens of North and South Carolina. O. S. BALDWIN

Proprietor of The Gentlemen's Clothing and Outfitting Establishment, 38 Market st., Wilmington, N. C. January 30th, 1860-124-6t-23-1t.

HATHAWAY & CO.. WILMINGTON, N. C.,

OFFER FOR SALE 1,000 bags Rio, Laguayra, Cape and Java Coffee. 300 hhds. choice new crop Cardenas Molasses, now landing from the Brig John Hathaway, direct from Cardenas. 100 barrels Clarified Sugars.

50 tierces choice clean Rice. 500 barrels strictly choice planting Potatoes. 400 kegs Nails, of all sizes, of a good brand.

Feb. 2d. 1860

40 hhds. of choice Cincinnati Bacon Sides and Shoulders. We also keep constantly on hand a large stock of Sugar in hhds., all kinds of Syrup, Pork, Lard, Soda, Butter, Cheese, Glue, Hoop Iron, Rope and Bagging, Starch, Soap of all kinds, Tea, Spice and Ginger, Cream of Tartar, Pepper, Gunny Bags, Havana Segars, Candles, Tobacco, Mustard, Yeast Powders, Hay, No. 1 Cut Herring, Mullets, Matches, Salt, Vinegar, Oil, &c.

During our visit to Lowell we were shown through the Laboratory of our celebrated countryman, Dr. J. C. AYER. Scarcely could we have believed what is seen there without proof beyond disputing.

They consume a barrel of solid Pills, about 50,000 doses and 3 barrels of Cherry Pectoral, 120,000 doses per diem .-To what an inconceivable amount of human suffering does this point! 170,000 doses a day!! Fifty millions of doses per year!!! What acres and thousands of acres of sick beds does this spread before the imagination! And what symps. thies and woe! True, not all of this is taken by the very sick, but alas, much of it is. This Cherry Drop and this Sugared Pill are to be the companion of pain and anguish and sinking sorrow—the inheritance our mother Eve bequeathed to the whole family of man. Here the infant darling has been touched too early by the blight that withers half our race. Its little lungs are affected and only watching and waiting shall tell which way its breath shall turn. This red drop on its table is the talisman on which its life shall hang. There the blossom of the world just bursting into womanhood is stricken also. Affections most assidious care skills not, the is still fading away. The wan messenger comes nearer and nearer every week. This little mediciment shall go there, their last, perhaps their only hope. The strong man has planted in his vitals, this same disease. This red drop by his side is helping him wrestle with the inexorable enemy; the wife of his bosom and the cherubs of his heart are waiting in sick sorrow and fear lest the rod on which

they lean in this world, be broken O Doctor! Spare no skill, nor cost, nor toil to give the perishing sick the best that human art can give. Galveston, Texas, News. 1264 23-1t

THERE IS NOTHING BETTER THAN SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

FOR CURING DISEASES Investigation and experiment have demonstrated that the Investigation and experiment have demonstrated that the blood contains the elements of the whole animal structure; flesh and fibre, glands, muscles, tendons, the nails, the hair, and even the bones themselves, are all sustained by the blood; consequently, when disease in the shape of Scroula-Blotches, Ulcers, Eruptions, Sores, Liver Complaints, &c. appears, it is at once evident that the secretive functions have become inert, and impurities have been engendered in the blood, which are working their way to the surface.—This celebrated Extract will speedily remove all unhealthy secretions, purify the blood, equalize the circulation, prothe blood, which are working their way to the surface. This celebrated Extract will speedily remove all unhealthy secretions, purify the blood, equalize the circulation, produce regular action of the stomach and bowels, and gradually, but surely, restore health and strength.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

For sale also by W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C. February 2d, 1860.

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR. COMPOSED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS. IT NEVER DEBILITATES. CURES DYSPEPSIA. CURES FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

PLAINTS.
CURES SICK HEADACHE.
CURES CHRONIC DIARRHGA.
CURES DYSENTERY.
CURES CHOLIO.
CURES FLATULENCY.
CURES CHOLERA MORBUS.

February 2d, 1900-23-2m.

SPECIAL NOTICE. HAVING established a resident buyer in the city of New York, and extended to him facilities for procuring "bar gains as they occur," we feel that we have placed ourselves far in advance of our competitors, in our offering of cheap, handsome Goods, and late novelties. We receive weekly additions to our magnificent stock.
Sept. 29.—21 tf HEDRICK & RYAN.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!! AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the inspection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash, and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber is particularly desirous that y ersons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad. would give his establishmert a trial. The following are some of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms: Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs Etageres or Whatne is, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Soia and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Pier Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases. Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Side-boards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chairs, in great variety; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Farcy Cottage Setts, Mattrasses, Beds. Pillows Boalsters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Trundle Bed steads, Toy Bureaus, &c. O. L. FILLYAW. 150&27-1v

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE ORIGNAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1737, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name 'PULMONIC WAFERS," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsols. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one. No Family should be without a Box of

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in the house.

No Traveler should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in his pocket.

No person will ever object to give for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y. sale by all druggist in Wilmington.
HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO.,

Charleston, Wholesale Agents. May 6, 1859.-205&36-cowly.

On the 26th inst., by Rev. J. B. T. Patterson, Mr. ALSTON A. POND, to Miss VIRGINIA PERKINSON, both of this Petersburg papers please copy.

In Onslow county, on the 25th Jan., 1860, by Henry H. Sandlin, Esq., Mr. EDWARD W. HENLY, to Miss LOUISA PHILLIPS, daughter of Mr. E. T. Phillips, all of Onslow.

DIED.

In Warren county, Iowa, on the 17th ult., of consumption, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS VANAMRINGE, late of California, second son of John and Eliza VanAmringe, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in the 30th year of his age.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY. In Equity: Fall Term, 1859. M. N. Leary, Exr., & others. \(\)
N PURSUANCE of a decree of the Court of Equity of the county of New Hanover, made in this cause at Fall Term, 1859, I shall expose to sale by public auction, at the Market House in Wilmington, on Monday, the 12th day of March next, the following described Lots in Wilmington-viz: "One Lot on Orange street, between Second and Third streets, adjoining the Lot of Benjamin Hoskins on the East, Mrs. Guthrie's on the South, and Mrs. Stowe's, and Mrs. Sintas's on the West side. Also,
The Lot immediately North of Dr. Dickson's residence,
measuring fifty six feet on Front Street, and running back
seventy-nine feet five inches, with the use of a four feet alley
on one side, and a six feet alley on the other. Also, three ots lying between North Boundary or Water Street and the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road—bounded on the East by Fifth Street, and on the West by Fourth Street, said lots

ing designated on the plat which forms a part of the deed om T. D. Meares, Clerk and Master, to WmS. Campbell, as ots Nos. 85, 86 and 87. lots Nos. 85, 86 and 87.

I shall also offer for sale at the Court House door in Fayetterille, on Tuesday the 6th day of March, the HOUSE AND LOT in Fayetteville, on the west side of Winslow street, nearly opposite the foundry, now occupied by B. F. Pearce, being a part of the estate of Solomon W. Nash, TERMS:—One-third cash—one-third at 6, and the other at

12 months from day of sale, with interest from that day.

A. M. WADDELL,

Clerk and Master in Equity. February 2, 1860-23-tds.

"Fayetteville Observer" copy till day of sale.

LAND FOR SALE. 150 ACRES OF LAND in Sampson County, adjoining the lands of E. Gregory, widow Gavin, A. J. Daniel, and B. Pigford. There is a fine chance to improve the production of the land, as there is a marl bed of excellent quality on the cleared portion; it is also well adapted for corn or cotton, and would produce well with guano or plaster. There are also a few turpentine trees on the premises. Mr. E. Waters will show the lands to any person when called upon. Terms made to suit purchasers. Apply to

W. R. BELL, Warsaw, N. C.

UST

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES f Proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Koad Company, ordered to be

RESOLVED. That the Superintendent be instructed to employ as few Northern men as possible, giving always Southern men the preference; also to employ as many apprentices as can be used to advantage; and that in making purchases, he precure, if practicable, those of Southern manufacture. WM. A. WALKER, Secretary. Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 27th, 1860. 23-1t



COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS and INFLUEN-A, IRRITATION, SORENESS, or any affection of the Throat CURED, the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarri, RELIEVED by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES.

A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c. Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston. " I recommend their use to Public Speakers."

"Most salutary relief in Bronchitis."

Rev. S. Seigfried, Morristown, Ohio.

Rev. S. SEIGFRIED, Morristown, Ohio.

"Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from Rev. S. J. P. Anderson, St. Louis.

"Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with Speakers and Singers."

Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga.

Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

"Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me."

Rev. E. Rowley, A. M.,

President Athens College, Tenn.

Rev. E. Rowley, A. M.,
President Athens College, Tenn.
Also, Brown's Laxative Troches, or Cathartic Lozenges, for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache,
Feb. 2nd, 1860.

75 BBLS. COMMON WHISKEY;
10 " Gibson's old Monongahels Whiskey;
Baker Whiskey. Gin, Brandy, &c. Always on hand, and for sale by BIZZELL & CO.

NORTH CABOLINA and Western Bacon; Lard. Constantly on hand and for BIZZELL & CO. COFFEE_COFFEE.

BAGS RIO AND LAGUAYRA. For sale in quantifies to suit, by BIZZELL & CO. 250 BAGS SOMBRERO GUANO, daily expected. Peruvian do. do. do. For sale by W. H. McRARY & CO.

300 BAGS REESE'S MANIPULATED GUANO, now landing. For sale by W. H. McRARY & CO. EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR.

MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR L. B. HUGGINS & SONS. WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. E. Corner Market & 2d streets.

Made of White Wheat and Warranted Good. THIS FLOUR is manufactured at "Wachovia Mills," Salem, N. C., expressly for our trade, and is warranted to be of superior quality. Each Barrel is branded as above. Fresh supplies received weekly. For sale by
L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

PLANTING POTATORS. 500 BARBELS OF STRICTLY PRIME PLANTING POTATOES. For sale by HATHAWAY & CO. COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!! DIRECT IMPORTATION IN A SOUTHERN

BOTTOM. 1 BRIG "UNION STATE," built and owned in the A South, now on her way direct from Rio Janeiro, with 2,000 Bags well selected grades of Rio Coffee. For sale, upon arrival, (about first March,) at prices competing with Northern markets.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO. Northern markets.

Salisbury Watchman, Greensboro' Patriot, Raleigh Register, Fayetteville Observer, Southerner, Tarboro', Democrat, Charlotte, Dispatch, Washington, Progress, Newbern, copy one month, and send bill to subscribers.

January 26, 1860—121 tf-23-tf

SUGAR! SUGAR!! 50 BBLS. EXTRA C. COFFEE; 20 " Crushed "

ZENO H. GREENE. PLANTING POTATOES.

YELLOW PINK EYE PLANTING POTATOES. For L. B. HUGGINS & SONS, Jan. 26. S. E. corner Market and 2d streets. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. PLOUGHS—all kinds of one and two horse; Cultivators, Harrows, Coru-Shellers, Straw-Cutters; Canal Barrows, Trace Chains, Axes, &c., &c. Just re-

ZENO H. GREENE.

HOOP IRON AND RIVETS. O TONS 1, 11 AND 11 INCH HOOP IRON—Rivets to suit. For sale by ZENO H. GREENE. January 25th.

MULLETS_MULLETS. BARRELS in good order—large and fat. For sale by Jan. 25. ZENO H. GREENE. NOT ROBBED_LILLIE'S BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

A RE NOT and cannot be unlocked by burgluars. Buy one of them and your money is safe.

GEO. H. KELLEY, Agent for Jan. 17th. 1860.

LILLIE'S IRON SAFE. WHISKEY AND RUM.

50 BBLS. RECTIFIED WHISKEY.
50 bbls. N. E. Rum. For sale low to close consignment, by
G. C. & W. J. MUNRO. CHARLESTON RICE.

50 CASKS fresh beat Charleston Rice. Just received and for sale by Jan. 14. G. C. & W. J. MUNRO

SALE OF LAND AND NEGROES. ON WEDNESDAY, February 8th, 1860, at the Plantation of M. Schulken, on Town Creek, in the County of Brunswick, will be sold, without ONE PLANTATION containing 1,000 acres, about 200 acres under cultivation, with good dwellings and out houses, 8,000 Acres Turpentine Land, with 10 crops Boxes on it;

5 Likely Negroes-Turpentine hands; 6 Wagons and Carts: 1 Turpentine Still and fixtures; 1 Flat—carries 275 bbls.; 30 Head fine Cattle;

Blacksmith and Coopers' Tools, and all farming utensils; 500 bushels Corn 15 large Stacks Fodder. Terms at sale, M. SCHULKEN.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

SATURDAY, February 11th, 1860. 8360.000. SORTEO NUMERO 631 ORDINARIO. CAPITAL PRIZE_\$100,000 ! 1 Prize of. ...\$100,000 | 50 Prizes of. ... 1,000 | 1 500 | 50 500 | 1 500 | 153 460 | 1 20,000 | 20 Approximations. 8,800

Four Approximations to the \$100,000 of \$600 each; 4 of to \$50,000; 4 of \$400 to \$30,000; 4 of \$400 to \$20,000; of \$400 to \$10,000. Whole Tickets \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5. Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount. Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par. A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result become

known.

**All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to book RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C."

120 + 22 - 17

ANDING FROM VESSEL-900 bushels White CORN; 400 bushels good PEAS. N STORE-100 bales Eastern HAY: IN STORE—100 bales Eastern HAY;
100 bbls. FLOUR—Super and Faminy;
500 bushels OATS.

TO ARRIVE—1,500 bushels Black SEED OATS;
1,000 "White SEED OATS.
For sale by STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

NORTH CAROLINA BUCKETS. A LOT OF MAKEPEACE'S BUCKETS, manufactured in Fayetteville. For sale at factory prices, by BIZZELL & CO., No. 29 North Water Street.



As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE eets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point. There is

no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell, and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in

solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinetmakers' Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage being vastly more adhesive. "USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.-A Brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 Cents.

Wholesale Depot. No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.
Idress HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.,

Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight, and twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithrograph Show-Card accompanying each package. **A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household. **Ea Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores.

Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate.

IN STORE. 100 BBLS. N. C. FLOUR.—For sale in lots, by A. E. HALL. SUGAR_SUGAR.

10 HHDS. N. O. AND MUSCOVADO. For sale by Jan. 19th, 1860 T. H. McKOY & CO. unpeeled, and 9 to 11; cents for peeled peaches.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current. ar It should be understood that our quotations

represent the wholesale er rates have to be paid. BESWAY, # D.. 33 @ - 34 Whiskey.....33 @ N. E. Rum....43 @ BRICKS, 20 M... 6 00 @ 1 50
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,
2nd hand.... 1 40 @ 1 80
New...... 1 80 @ 1 90
CANDLES, 20 B. Adamantine...20 @ Sperm.....35 @ Sperm Hard, 0 00 (Tar, 10 bbl., 0 00 (do. in order, 0 00 (Java.... Laguayra.... do. No. 2,1 15 @ do. No. 3,1 10 @ St. Domingo. Corron, & B.
ord. to mid'g. . 10 @
strict mid'g. . 00 @
good mid'g. . 00 @ do. No. 3,1 10 @ 1 Spirits Turp., Figallon ... 00 @ Varnish, Figal.26 @ NAILS, Fib., TTON BAGGING, OMESTICS, Sheeting, # yd. 8 @ Yarn, # h. . . 191@ Eggs, # doz. . . . 18 @ FEATHERS, # h. . 45 @ FISH, # bbl., OTATORS,

Sweet, bush. 70 @

Irish, do.,. 00 @

do. 39 bbl.,.2 25 @ Mullets 7 00 @ 8 00 Mac'rel.No.1 16 00@18 00 do. No. 2 13 00 @14 00 do. No. 3 8 50 @11 00 N. C. Bacon, Herrings, East 3 00 @ 5 00 Dry Cod,

Hams, 13 @ Middlings,... 00 @ Shoulders, ... 00 @ Hog round, ... 121@ Western Bacon Middlings,...11 @ N. C. Lard, ... 12 @ West'n do....11 GUNNY BAGS,....1 GUANO, Peruvian, Butter,.....23 Under 1 ton, # 1b., 1 ton and under 5, per ton, 62 50
5 tons and over, "60 00
LAND PLASTER, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ bbl...} 25
Per ton,..... 8 00 @10 00
GRAIN, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ bushel,} Okt., Northern, # Di., City Mess,..17 50 @18 00 Clear do...00 00 @19 00 Butt,16 00 @17 00 Beef, Mess,.00 00 @16 00 do. Fulton Market,..19 00 @20 00 8210 POULTRY, Chickens, live, 121@ do. dead, . . 25 @ Turkeys, live, . 75 @ do. dead, # 15.121@

do. white..1 25 @ Rice, rough.. 00 @ Lambs,....1 25 @ # 1b.....4 @ Mutton,....1 25 @ um, # bush.,25 @ Alum, \$\partial \text{bush.,25 @} Liverpool, \$\partial \text{sack}, \text{ground, cargo0 00@} \text{do. fm storel 05@} tern1 20 @ N. River.....90 @ 1 00 fine.....2 00 @ MON, # 15.
English, ass'd. 41@ 00
American, ref.. 31@ 00
do. sheer.. 0 @ 00
do.hoop, ton 80 06,865 00 Porto Rico,... 8 @ New Orleans,. 8 @ Muscovado,... 71@ Loaf & crush'd,101@ C. Yellow... 91@ Granulated, ...101@ Goap, # B..... 41@

Swede 51@ 00
Lime, # bbl. 70 @ 75
do. fm store 1 00 @ 1 10
LUMBER, # M,, (River.) HINGLES, & M. Fl'r Boards.00 00 @12 50 Wide do.... 0 00 @ 9 00 Common, ... 1 75 @ 2 00 STAVES, # M., W. O. Bbl...,16 00 @18 00 Scantling... 0 00 Steam Sawed.) Floor Boards, rough....15 00 @16 00 planed....18 00 @19 00 clear25 00 @30 00 Wide boards.14 00 @15 00 R. O. Hhd...12 50 @20 00 Ash Head'g, .12 00@13 00 Timber, # M.,

Shipping,... 0 00 @00 00 Mill, prime, 10 00@12 00 Scantling 12 00 @15 00 Ship Stuff, do. inferior to ordinary, .5 00 @ 9 00 rough edge. 0 00 @13 00 TALLOW, # Ib.,..10 @ TOBACCO, # Ib., Common,18 @ Medium,25 @ MOLASSES, # gal.on.
Cuba, Hhds 25 @ 29
do. Bbls. 28 @ 30
N. Orleans. 50 @ 55

Common, ... 18 @
Medium, ... 25 @
Fine, ... 45 @
Wool, # lb., ... 17 @

Contract, ... 3 00 @

Nork.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to \$1 \$\mathrew{H}\$ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 \$\mathrew{Q}\$ 14 cents \$\mathrew{H}\$ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brough \$\mathrew{H}\$ Reilread about the serve approach as in the serve of when brought # Railroad, about the same expenses are in-curred.——*For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

TO NEW YORK. Under deck On deck. Spirits Turpentine....do...... Flour....do..... Rice, ₩ 100 lbs. gross..... Flaxseed, # bushel, ... 00
Ground Peas, # bushel, ... 00
Wheat, # bushel, ... 00
Lumber, # M... 00 00@5 00
TO PHILADELPHIA, Turpentine and Tar, & bbl...... Cotton goods, \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{cubic foot}}, \quad 0}\$

Rice, \$\text{\$\ext{\$\text{\$\exititt{\$\text{\$\exititit{\$\tex{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$ TO BOSTON. Turpentine and Tar, 19 bbl......

Monday, when there was more activity in the market, and yellow dip, \$2 20 for virgin, and \$1 75 for hard—the market closing firm at above figures, with a fair enquiry from shippers and distillers. The arrivals have been only moderate, and the transactions for the week ended this morning comprise 3,950 bbls., as follows:

prise 3,950 bb's., as follows:

Bbls. Yel. Dip. Virgin. Hard.

Bbls. Yel. Dip. Virgin. Hard.

Wednesday. 325. \$\frac{2}{2}\$ 70. \$\frac{2}{2}\$ 16. \$\frac{1}{6}\$ 70

Thursday \quad 450. 2 70 \quad 2 16. \quad 1 70

Saturday \quad 200. 2 70 \quad 2 16. \quad 1 70

Monday. 1,396. 2 75. \quad 2 20. \quad 1 75

Wednesday. 375. 2 75. \quad 2 20. \quad 1 75

September Thursday. 450. 2 75. \quad 2 20. \quad 1 75

Wednesday. 375. 2 75. \quad 2 20. \quad 1 75

Wednesday. 375. 2 75. \quad 2 20. \quad 1 75

September Thursday. 375. 2 75. \quad 2 20. \quad 1 75

September Thursday. 450. 2 75. \quad 2 20. \quad 1 75

Wednesday. 575. 2 20. \quad 1 75

September Thursday. 450. 2 75. \quad 2 20. \quad 1 75

September Thursday. 450. 2 75. \quad 2 20. \quad 1 75

Wednesday. 575. 2 20. \quad 1 75

September Thursday. 450. 2 75. \quad 2 20. \quad 1 75

September Thursday. 450. 2 75. \quad 2 20. \quad 1 75

September Thursday. 450. 2 75. \quad 2 20. \quad 1 75

September Thursday. 450. 2 75. \quad 2 20. \quad 1 75

September Thursday. 450. 2 75. \quad 2 20. \quad 1 75

September Thursday. 450. 2 75. \quad 2 20. \quad 1 75

September Thursday. 450. 2 75. \quad 2 20. \quad 1 75

September Thursday. 450. 2 75. \quad 2 20. \quad 1 75

September Thursday. 450. 2 75. \quad 2 20. \quad 1 75

September Thursday. 450. 2 75. \quad 2 20. \quad 1 75

September Thursday. 450. 2 75. \quad 2 20. \quad 1 75

September Thursday. 450. 2 75. \quad 2 20. \quad 1 75

September Thursday. 450. 2 75. \quad 2 20. \quad 1 75

September Thursday. 450. 2 75. \quad 2 20. \quad 1 75

September Thursday. 450. 2 75. \quad 2 20. \quad 1 75

September Thursday. 450. 2 75. \quad 2 20. \quad 1 75

September Thursday. 450. 2 75. \quad 2 20. \quad 1 75

September Thursday. 450. 2 75. \quad 2 20. \quad 1 75

September Thursday. 450. 2 75. \quad 2 20. \quad 1 75

September Thursday. 450. 2 75. \quad 2 20. \quad 1 75

September Thursday. 450. 2 75. \quad 2 20. \quad 1 75

September Thursday. 450. 2 75. \quad 2 20. \quad 1 75

September Thursday. 450. 2 75. \quad 2 20. \quad

Rosin-During the week just ended the market has ruled rather quiet for all kinds, though we have to report more

business done in No. 1 than for some time past; principally however, in the lower grades. We quote sales of about 2,-000 bbls. No. 1 at prices ranging from \$1 30 to \$1 60 for inferior and ordinary, and \$1 75 to \$1 90 per bbl. for fine—the latter price for a bright article. In No. 2 nothing has been done in the way of sales that we can hear of; the market rules inactive, and quotations in table are merely nominal. For Common the advices from other markets have been rather unfavorable, and have had the tendency to check transactions, and the market here closes in rather a drooping condition; there is, however, only a light stock held here, and holders are firm in asking former quotation. The sales for the week reach only about 2,500 bbls. at \$1 15 per

TAR-Has arrived very sparingly since our last, and is in fair demand at former quotation. Only about 892 bbls. reseived for the week, and sold at \$2 per bbl.

BEEF CATTLE—Arrive slowly, and are in light supply.— Only one small lot (20 head) received for the week, and taken at 64 cents per lb. There is a fair enquiry from butch ers, and a good quality sells readily at a fair price.

BARRELS.—The market continues to rule decidedly dull for empty Spirits Turpentine barrels. Scarcely any demand

exists, and we note a fair stock in first hands. We quote second hand ones at prices ranging from \$1 40 to \$1 80 each, as CORN MRAL-Is in moderate request, and receipts meagre

The sales have been confined to small parcels from the granaries at 90 to 95 cents per bushel, as in quantity.

COTTON—Buled quite active in the early part of the week, and had an advancing tendency. For the past two or three days, however, buyers have shown less disposition to operate, and at the close the market is in rather a drooping condition. The receipts for the week have been moderate, and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores.

Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate.

Feb. 1, 1860.

126&23-1y

Feb. 1, 1860.

126&23-1y

BBLS. PLANTING POTATOES, just received.

Jan. 24.

A. E. HALL.

A. E. HALL. 10% a 11 cents; good middling, 11 a 11% cents; and middling fair, 112 cents per cents lb .- closing at 11 cents for good middling

of. We quote at 5 cents for apples, and 6 to 7 cents for

PRATRIES Continue in light stock, and are in mederate

request at 45 to 50 cents per ib., as in quality.

FLOUR—In the market for State brands we have no chan
to report since our review of Wednesday last. The sa during the week have been confined to small parcels a \$6 15 for superfine and \$6 40 per bbl. for family—closing steady at above figures, with a moderate demand for retail ing purposes, and only a light stock on market.

GRAIN.—In the CORN market we have to report a better feeling since last review, and sales have been made at a material advance. The receipts for the week comprise 9,650 oushels, of which 1,000 do. sold at 80 cents, 1,750 do. (slightly damaged) at 80 cents, and 2,550 do. on private terms, but known to be at an advance on above price;—the balance came to dealers, and has gone into store. An active enquiry exists, and a few cargoes would find ready sale. We quote at 80 to 85 cents per bushel, according to quality .--OATS.-No transactions have taken place in this article for some time, all received here by dealers having been purchased in other markets. There is a moderate supply in market, and only a retail business doing.—Pras.—The market is rather better supplied with Cow, still we notice an active demand, and parcels find quick sale at a high price. A lot of 400 bushels was received in the early part of the week, and sold from vessel at 95 cents per bushel .-RICE.—The market is moderately supplied, and there is nothing doing except in the small way. We quote sales from first hands at 4 to 44 cents per lb., as in quality.

HAY-The market continues to be poorly supplied with both Northern and Eastern make, and rules active at high prices. None received for the week except one or two small lots, which have gone into store. We quote cargo price at 95 cents to \$1 for Northern, and \$1 20 to \$1 25 for Eastern, as in quality.

LIME-No late receipts, and the stock remaining in the hands of dealers is quite small; we learn, however, that two or three cargoes are now looked for. We quote common lump from store at \$1 05 to \$1 10 per cask.

Molasses-Is in fair demand, and the market rules firm. A cargo of 353 hhds., 4 tierces, and 22 bbls. new crop (the first of the season.) was received from Cardenas on Friday last, of which about 150 hhds. have been sold from wharf at 27 cents in lots of 5 hhds. and upwards, and 29 cents per gallon by single hhd. Former receipts of old are selling at 24 a 26 cents, as in quantity.

PROVISIONS .- In N. C. cured Bacon we have no change of consequence to report since our review of Wednesday last. Only small parcels have been received, and the market is poorly supplied. We notice a moderate demand for retailing purposes, and quote sales during the week (about 5,000 lbs.) at 12½ to 12½ cents for hog round, and 13½ to 14 cents per lb. for hams, as in quantity-lowest figures being nearer the market. The market is better supplied with Western cured, and rules quiet at lowest quotations of last week .-We quote only small transactions from store at 9 cents for shoulders, and 11 cents per lb. for sides .-- LARD-The market is fairly supplied with N. C. make, and, in the absence of the usual demand, has ruled dull during the week .-The sales have been confined to a few lots at 12} cents per th., in bbls.——Pork—For Northern the market continues to rule inactive, and there is nothing doing except in the retail way. See table for store prices. But little fresh has been brought in from the country, and there is a brisk demand for it. We quote from carts at 71 to 81 cents per 1b. PEA NUTS-Continue to be in fair request, and only small parcels have been brought to market. We quote sales for the week at prices ranging from \$1 35 to \$1 50 per bushel-

highest figure for prime quality. POTATOES .- The arrivals of Sweet continue small, and for good quality high prices are obtained. We quote at 75 to 80 cents per bushel. The market is rather better supplied with Irish, still we notice a moderate enquiry. A lot of 500 bbls. planting was received a few days since, and sold at \$2 12½ per bbl., 90 days. From store we quote at \$2 75 to \$3 per bbl., according to quality.

SALT—There is a good stok of Liverpool ground. About 1500 hands of dealers, and only a light demand. About 1500 Murray & Co.

28—Schr. Ella, Davis, for Washington, N. C., by J. A. SALT-There is a good stok of Liverpool ground in the sacks were received coastwise a day or two since, of which 1000 do. sold at 80 cents per sack, 90 days—being a material decline on last sale. From store we quote at \$1 05 to \$1 15. Steamer Kate McLaurin, Evans, for Fayetteville, by Allen decline on last sale. From store we quote at \$1 05 to \$1 15 & Clark. per sack, as in quantity. For alum there is also but little demand, and the supply on market is fully adequate for present wants. Sells from store at 25 to 30 cents per bushel.

Burkhimer; with lumber and shingles.

Burkhimer; with lumber and shingles. SHINGLES-Little or no demand for either Contract or Common. Small sales of the latter at \$2 per M.

TIMBER—The arrivals for the past week or two have been moderate, notwithstanding which there continues to be an active demand, and high rates are readily obtained for a good article. We quote sales for the week of 12 a 14 rafts at prices ranging from \$5 to \$10 75 per M., as in quality. See Schr. R. W. Dillon, Martz, for New York, by J. T. Pettermond for the past week of 12 a 14 rafts at prices ranging from \$5 to \$10 75 per M., as in quality. See TIMBER-The arrivals for the past week or two have been

FREIGHTS .- In coastwise rates we have no change of importance to report for the week. There is a moderate quantity of produce offering shipment, and vessels experience little or no difficulty in obtaining cargoes at prices quoted

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 30.—Bacon 11½ @ 13; Cotton—Fair to Good, 00 @ 10½; Ordin. to Mid. 9½ @ 10; Flour—family, 5 85 @ \$5 90; Super. 5 60 @ \$5 65; Fine, 5 35 @ \$5 40; Scratched, 5 10 @ \$5 15; Grain—Corn, \$1 00 @ 1 10; \$5 40; Scratched, 5 10 (2) \$15; Grain—Corn, \$1 00 (2) 10; Wheat, \$1 00 (2) 1 15; Oats, 60 (2) 70; Peas, \$0 85 (2) 90; Rye, \$1 10 (2) 1 20; Lard—12\(\frac{1}{2}\) (2 \) (4 cents; Molasses—Cuba 28 (2) 30 cents; New Orleans, 50 (2) 00 cents; Salt—Liverpool Sack, \$1 50 (2) 00; Turpentine—Yellow dip, \$2 20 (2) 0 00; Virgin, \$1 66 (2) 00; Hard, \$1 10 (2) 00; Spirits, 00 a 38 cents. Cotton—There has been a brisk business done in this article since in our last, and sales were essily made at quota-tions. A small lot was reported to have changed hands at

Flour—We have no alterations to make in our figures.— There has been considerable on the market, which was readily taken at quotations. Spirits Turpentine—We have to report a limited business with an advance of c. per gallon. Sales on Saturday at 38

Bacon—Sales of new cured hog round at 11 to 12½, and one lot not well cured is said to have been sold at less figures.

Pork—No transactions except in small lots, which were sold at 8 to 84 cts.

SALISBURY, Jan. 30.—Bacen 11½ a 12½; Beeswax 20 a 25; Coffee, Rio, 12½ a 14; Java 17 a 22½; Cotton 10 a 11; Cotton Yarn 1 00 a \$1 10; Corn 75 a 80; do. Meal 75 a 80; Feathers per lb. 30 a \$5; Flour per bbl. 5 00 a \$5 50; per Sack 2 50 a \$2 80; Lard 11 a 12; Pork 7 a 7½; Molasses, Cuba, 34 a 45; New Orleans 55 a 65; Muscovado 45 a 50; Oats 40 a 50; Potatoes, Irish, 50 a 63; Sweet 50 a 55; Rags, per lb 2½; Salt per sack 2 20 a \$2 30; Sheeting, brown, 9 a 10; Sugar, brown, 8 a 10; Crushed 12 a 15; Clarified 10 a 11; Tallow, 10 a 12; Wheat, white 95 a \$1 17; red 85 a 90; Wool 25 a 30c.

Rosin—Has been in good demand, and sales quite active at \$1 10 a \$1 12½ per bbl. for Common.

Tar—There has been very little Tar offered during the week; it is, however, in good demand, and several small lots have been disposed of at from \$1 75 to \$2 per barrel as in condition.

in quality.

Spirits Turpentine—The ruling price has been 40½c. per gallon. Sales have been very meagre on account of the small supply in market, while the demand has been very

Cotton—The cotton market has been pretty brisk and prices have slightly advanced with sales of several hundred bales at from 9½c. to 10½c. per lb.

Flour—North Carolina Flour still continues in good demand and transactions buoyant at from \$6 to \$7 per bbl.

Corn—We have heard of no sales of Corn in the absence of which we quote it at \$4 per bbl.

Corn Meal.—We have noted but few sales in this article. A small lot sold yesterday at \$1 10 per bushel. BALTIMOBE, Jan. 30.—Flour dull. Howard street and Ohio \$5 50. Wheat heavy. White \$1 30 a 1 46. Corn firm Yellow 70 a 72; white 73 a 74. Mess Pork \$17 50. Prime do. \$13. Bacon sides 9. Whiskey firm at 24.

CHARLOTTE, Jan. 30 .- Cotton-Only,9 bales sold at 84 a Flour—We note sa'es at \$6 00 a \$6 10 per bbl.
Wheat—We quote Red at \$1 00 a \$1 10; White \$1 18 at 25 per bushel.

\$1 25 per bushel.
Corn—Sales light at 90c. per bushel.
Peas—In demand at 80 a 55c. per bushel.
Oats—None in market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Stocks dull and heavy. Virginias 914. Cotton quiet. Upland middling 114. Flour heavy. Southern 35 40 a \$5 60. Wheat dull and drooping. Southern nominal. Corn heavy—new 79 a 81. Pork buoyant—new Mess \$17 12. Prime \$12 75. Lard steady. Whisky CHARLESTON, Jan. 30.—Cotton.—The market does not seem to sustain the outside quotations realized a day or two since, although we have no quotable decline to report. The sales of to-day reached very nearly 2000 bales, at the subjoined prices, viz.; 233 bales at 9½; 36 at 10½; 22 at 10½; 174 at 10½; 139 at 10½; 283 at 11; 183 at 11½; 411 at 11½; 44 at 11½; 24 at 11 7-16, and 400 bales at 11½c.

COFFEE COFFEE.

S50 BAGS fair to choice Ric Codes duffy expected; bought for cash from ship direct from the importer and will be sold low from vessel on its arrival.

For sale by HATHAWAY & CO.

Merine Intelli

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

Jan. 25—Schr. Ella, Davis, from Hertford, N. C., to T. C. B. G. Worth; with corn and peas. Brig Rolerson, Orlando, from Boston, to Rankin & Mar-n; with mdze. Brig George Stockham, Stimon, 60 days from Newport, Eng., to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with iron for W., C. & R. R. R. On the 14th Dec., lat. 30, long. 25, spoke Ship Spirit of the Times, (of New York,) 14 days from Liverpool bound to Bombay. Had experienced very heavy Westerly gales, and wished to be reported; all well.

26—Steamer Kate McLaurin, Evans, from Fayetteville, to Allen & Clark.

Steamer Worth Combined.

Murray & Co.
Schr. Norman, Collins, from Boston, to Kidder & Martin.
27.—Brig John Hathaway, Smith, from Havana, to Hathaway & Co., with molasses. Left in port on the 17th inst., brig Mary Milliken, Norton, to sail in 5 days for New York.
Schr. E. D. McClenshan, Briggs, from Baltimore, to T. C. B. G. Worth; with mdze.
Steamer Fanny Lutterlob. Elder, from Fayetteville, to E

Murray & Co.
28.—Schr. L. Warren, Davis, from Perquimens county,
Ellis & Mitchell; with 3,000 bushels corn.

Hade county, to J. Ellis & Mitchell; with 3,000 bushels corn.

Schr. Jane Fisher, Fisher, from Hyde county, to J. R.

Blossom; with 1,500 bushels corn.

Schr. Topaz, O'Neal, from Hyde county, to DeRosset,

Brown & Co.; with 1,750 bushels corn.

Schr. Anne Davis, Davis, from Elizabeth City, N. C., to

DeRosset, Brown & Co.; with 1,800 bushels corn.

Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Easters, from Little River, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Schr. D. W. Eldridge, Ogden, from Savannah, to Harriss & Howell. Br. Brig Perthshire, Outhouse, from Newport, Eng-deenstown, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with iron for W.,

Queenstown, 10 202.

R. B. R.

29—Steamer Black River, Love, from Fayetteville, to Massteamer John Dawson, Johnston, from Fayetteville, to Owen & Yarborough.
Schr. George J. Jones, O'Neal, from Boston, to Harriss & Howell with mdze.
Schr. Edwards, Babcock, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.
Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Tucker, from New York, to A. D. with naval stores.

Jan. 30—Barque John Benson, Gordon, from N. York, t C. H. Dudley. Schr. Robert Healy, Holt, from Baltimore, to T. C. & E G. Worth; with mdze. Schr. C. A. Farnsworth, Rich, from Boston, to O. Parsley & Co.; with 1500 sacks salt. teway & Co. Murray & Co. teamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to 31—Steamer Flora mcDonaid, Hurt, from Fayettevine, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

31—Schr. J. C. Homer, Homer, from New York for Savannah, with guano, put in in a leaky condition. To T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Kate McLaurin, Evans, from Fayetteville, to

CLEARED. Jan. 26.—Schr. Marine, Merrihew, for New York, by E. Murray & Co.; with 380 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,919 do. rosin, 162 bales cotton, 890 bush. pea nuts, 67 bags and 47 bbls. dried fruit, 5 boxes mdze.

Schr. Adele, Baker, for Boston, by J. H. Flanner; with 18 bbls. spirits turpentine, 576 do. rosin, 295 bales cotton,

Brig Speedaway, Thompson, for Portland, Me., by E. A. Keith; n. s. and cotton. eith; n. s. and cotton. Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth,

26—Steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by Allen & Clark,

27.—Brig Cuba, Sawyer, for Boston, by J. & D. McRae &

Co.; with 71 bales cotton, 109,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Jas. A. Bayard, Higbee, for Philadelphia, by Harriss & Howell; with 1,329 bbls. rosin, 43 bales cotton, 580

bushels pea nuts.
Schr. Cameo, Cooper, for Philadelphia, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 216 bbls. rosin, 15 do. crude turpentine, 24 bales cotton, 137 do. yarn, 107 bags, 19 boxes, and 60 bbls. dried fruit, 2 bags fur, 2 bbls. potatoes, 40 tons old iron, 127 empty kegs, 30 do. bbls., 236 bushels wheat, 19,715 feet lumber.
Schr. Independent, McGowan, for Mosquito Inlet, Fla., by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.
Steamer North Carolina, Barber, for Fayetteville, by E. Murray & Co.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by E. Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Easten, for Little River, by Ander son & Savage. 30.—Steamer Hattie Hart, Peck, for Fayetteville, by Mas-

way & Co.; with naval stores and cotton.
Schr. R. W. Brown, Andrews, for New York, by A. D.
Cazaux; with naval stores and cotton. Schr. John A. Burgess, Fritzinger, for Hertford, N. C., by Stokly & Oldham; with mdze. Steamer North Carolina Barber, for Fayetteville, by

Murray & Co. Steamer John Dawson, Johnson, for Fayetteville, by Owen Steamer John Dawson, Jonnson, for Fayettevine, by Owen & Yarborough.
Feb. 1.—Schr. Florida, Harrington, for Baltimore, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 100 bbls. spirits turpentine, Sc do. copper ore, 16 do. mdze, 12 tons old iron, 50 cords jumiper wood, 2 mill stones.
Exports Schr. R. W. Dillon, cld. for Boston: 146 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1.148 do. rosin, 359 do. tar, 130 bales cotton, 1.238 bushels pea nuts.
Exports Schr. R. W. Brown, cld. for New York: 335 bbls. spirits turpentine, 852 do. crude do., 473 do. rosin, 23 do. spirits turpentine, 652 do. crude do., 473 do. rosin, 23 do. dried fruit, 34 bales cotton, 5 do. rags, 13 do. yarn, 50 bdls.

paper, 1 box mdze. THE ONLY ARTICLE UNRIVALLED IN MARKET,

WITH IMMENSE HOME AND EUROPEAN DEMAND The reason why, is that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching, and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied upon to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; makes it soft, glossy, healthy and beautifut, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader, read the following and judge for yourself:

New York, Jan. 8, 1859.

appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, Yours Respectfully.

HENRY JENIKINS.

more healthy looking. I am, I outs HENRY JENKINS.

Cor. Columbia and Carroll fts., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been alightly diminishing for several years, caused, I supp ose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks, and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used sall other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most wall that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c.,

S. W. MIDDLETON

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1859.

S. W. MIDDLETON
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1859.
PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving
itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back parief
my head almost lost its covering—was in fact BALD. I have
used but 2 half pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the
top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of
young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I
have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever.
I think from my own personal recommendations, I can induce many others to try it.
Yours, respectfully,
D. R. THOMAS, M. D.,
No. 464 Vine Street.

Yours, respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D., No. 464 Vine Street.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds \(\frac{1}{2} \) a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for \(\frac{1}{2} \) a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

And Sold by All GOOD Druggiers and Fancy Goods Drales.

BOYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE FOLL OWING NUMBERS DREW THE PRINCIPAL
Prizes in the Drawing of January 24, 1860:
Numbers. Prizes. Numbers. Prizes. Numoers. Prizes.
22,962....\$100,000 3,646....\$30,000 22,606......10,000
22,327......50,000 29,677....\$20,000
Numbers 23, 2,114, 2,204, 2,856, 2,941, 3,711, 5,024, 5,479, 5,646, 8,665, 10,413, 12,369, 13,192, 15,060, 15,545, 15,852, 16,-230, 16,279, 16,567, 17,816, 17,891, 18,006, 18,010, 18,302, 18, 388, 18,533, 18,702, 19,395, 10,216, 20,566, 21,066, 21,309, 21,-383, 21,581, 22,027, 22,997, 23,577, 24, 871, 25,030, 25,672, 26, 246, 53,539, 26,681, 27,360, 27,363, 27,1024, 28,140, 28,788, 29,-203, and 29,230...\$1000 each.
The next Drawing of this celebra'ged Lottery will take place on the 11th of February. For p: articulars see advertisement in another column.

DON RODEKIGH EX. Charleston, S. C.

SPEECH OF MR. CLINGMAN. ON THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT. DELIVERED IN THE SENATE OF THE U. S., JAN. 16, 1800.

Mr. CLINGMAN said: Mr. President, it is my purpose to speak to-day of the condition of the country, as connected with agitation of the alavery question. I shall do this with perfect frankness, and with no reserve, except what parliamentary rules and Senatorial courtesies impose. By such a course only can the real nature of the impending evil be ascertained, and a remedy suggested. Having carefully studied the subject during the greater part of my political life, and from different points of view, I intend to express my opinions seriously, and as fully as the occasion seems to require.

life, and from different points of view, I intend to express
my opinions seriously, and as fully as the occasion seems to
require.

Before speaking directly to the merits of the subject, I
shall devote a few minutes to a preliminary question. It
has been contended that the Democratic party is responsible for the anti-slavery agitation of the North. A retrospect into the past will vindicate it most triumphantly from
the charge. The course of the old Federal party, in the war
of 1812, had brought it into discredit and disgrace with the
American people. Its leaders, with a view of recovering
the popular favor, and through it the control of the Government, seized upon the occasion of the application of Missouri for admission into the Union, and, by appealing to the
anti-slavery feeling of the Northern States, created a sectional party powerful enough to prevent, for a time, the admission of the State. During the struggle a provision was
adopted that slavery should never exist in the territory west
of the Missouri and north of the line of latitude of 36 deg. 30
min. Though this arrangement was distasteful to the South,
and by many regarded as dishonorable and unconstitutional, it was acquiesced in for the sake of peace. And when,
in 1845, Texas was annexed to the Union, by the Democratic party mainly, this Missouri line was extended through it,
and slavery, which legally existed in every part of that
State, was abolished and prohibited north of the line.

When, subsequently, territory was acquired from Mexico,
the Democratic party, with but few exceptions, attempted
to apply the same principles to it, and extend the line of 36
deg. 30 min. through it. The proposition was again brought
for ward by the distinguished Senator from Illinois (Mr.
Douglas) and others, and as often rejected by the combined
vote of the entire Whig party of the North, and a portion of
the Democrats of that section. After years of fruitless struggle it was abandoned, and the principle of Congressional
non-intervention adopted

on-intervention adopted by the compromise measures of In other words, it was then established, in substance and Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Tucker, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mage.

30—Schr. Enterprise, Moore, from New River, to Master; with naval stores.

Jan. 30—Barque John Benson, Gordon, from N. York, to C. H. Dudley.

Schr. Rokert Healy, Holt, from Baltimore, to T. C. & B. G. Worth; with mage.

Schr. C. A. Farnsworth, Rich, from Boston, to O. G. Parsley & Co.; with 1500 sacks salt.

Steamer Douglas, Banks, from Fayetteville, to J. T. Peteway & Co.

Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville, to Education of Schretzer and thirty Representatives, of Whom I was one.

whom I was one.

I call the attention of Senators to another striking fact in I call the attention of Senators to another striking fact in this connection. It is charged not only by the Northern Opposition, but also by the Southern opponents of the Democratic party, that it is responsible for the alleged evils of Congressional non-intervention and the disturbances of so-called "squatter sovereignty" in the Territories. I affirm that in 1850, when this system was adopted, it was sustained by the representatives of the Southern Whigs with the greatest unanimity. I was no exception to this remark, for I had announced already my separation from the organization of the Whig party. I repeat that the Southern Opposition of the day, under the lead of Mr. Clay, were the first portion of their fellow-citizens to abandon the Missouri line and support the principle of non-intervention by Congress. On the other hand the last and firmest friends of the Missouri line were those represented at the Nashville Convention, whose witimatum it was, and such Senators and Representatives from the South as were in that day denounced as ultras and ultimatum it was, and such Senators and Representatives from the South as were in that day denounced as ultras and fire-eaters because of their not adopting the principle of Congressional non-intervention by in lieu of the Missouri line. When these facts are remembered will the present Southern Opposition and its organs continue to assail the Democratic party for an act which they themselves earnestly and unitedly concurred in? Can they take the ground that it was right to abolish the Missouri line in order that free States should be made south of it, but that it should not, in like manner, be obliterated to place the South on an equal footing north of it? After a majority both of the South and of the Democratic party had adopted the principle of Congressional non-intervention, we who had opposed it acquiesced, and the Democratic and Whig Conventions of 1852 both sanctioned it.

When the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska were admitted, the Democratic party applied the same principle to them; and, in so doing, found it necessary to repeal the old Missouri restriction, in order that there might be no intervention by Congress to control in any way the inhabitants of those Territories. Were they not committed to do this, in the strongest and most emphatic terms, by their platform and their late action as to the Mexican Territories, while the Whig or Opposition Convention had professed in its platform to have acquiesced in the same principles? But it is said that both parties had declared themselves opposed to a further agitation of the slavery question. So they had; but there was a specific pledge in favor of Congressional non-intervention in the Territories; and the carrying it out but there was a specific pledge in favor of Congressional non-intervention in the Territories; and the carrying it out ought to have produced no agitation whatever, and would not in a healthy state of public opinion in the North. The Democratic party could not honorably avoid doing what it did; and would have been liable to the charge, had it failed to do this, of shifting its principles from time to time, and so shaping its course as to favor non-intervention when it would thereby admit free States into the Union, and of going for Congressional intervention, on the other hand, when it might thereby prevent the formation of a slaveholding state. Had it failed to maintain its principles on this occasion, it would have been justly exposed to this charge.—
Their opponents in the North, however, on the repeal of the Missanri restriction, raised at once an immense clamor, showing that their friendship for non-intervention was only pretended, and that they had acquiesced in the measures of 1850 only because they created a free State south of 36 deg. 30 min., and did not intend the principles to be applied in a case in which, by any possibility, the South might carry its institutions north of this line. We all know that, prior to 1854, they as regularly and vehemently denounced the Missouri compromise as they have since done the Kansas iniquity; but as soon as it was proposed to repeal this restriction to carry out the principle of Congressional non-intervention, they suddenly became the warm advocates of this same Missouri line, and deplored its removal. From the first to the last they showed themselves to be Freesoilers, and determined to exclude the South from all share in the public territory of the Union. While the Kansas bill was pending, they threatened to hire men to occupy that Territory; and did in fact send bodies of armed ruffians to hold it by force, constituting, as the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglas) said, a military occupation. This movement provoked retaliation; and the strife thus occasioned was as an argument against the state of society prevailing in the

South.

It is undoubtedly true, however, that in consequence of the repeal of the Missouri restriction, true and patriotic men were defeated in the North by Freesoilers and Abolitionists. When the Democratic party had the manliness and the currency system, in part. the statesmanship to reform the currency system, in part, by the adoption of the Subtreasury plan, it sustained severe basses for a time. In the more arduous undertaking of placing the slavery question on a permanent and solid basis, with reference to the action of the Federal Government, it with reference to the action of the Federal Government, it has had to encounter perhaps greater difficulties. I am not sure, however, that it would have been as much weakened, but for accidental circumstances which it could not foresee. During the excitement arising out of the repeal of the Missouri restriction, there occurred that singular organization called the American party, which carried a majority of almost every one of the Northern States. It severed, during this period of excitement, and permanently separated from the Democratic party many who would otherwise have returned to it. On its sudden collapse, most of its members in the free States united with a few outside Abolitionists and formed the present Black Republican party. But for these occurrences, I have no doubt that the Democratic party would have ere this recovered its ascendancy in several of the Northern States.

But again, Mr. President, when, in the year 1857, Robert

But again, Mr. President, when, in the year 1857, Robert J. Walker was made Governor of Kansas, he publicly declared that the climate of that Territory fitted it only to be a free State; and also assured the people that the whole constitution should be submitted to them. This position was condemned generally in the South as amounting to Executive interference, or intervention with the right of the citizens of the Territory to decide these questions for themselves. By way of defence for Gov. Walker, it was said that a number of Southern men had expressed the opinion that it would be a free State. Every one saw, however, that if Governor Walker had taken the other side, he might with even more plausibility, have declared that Kansas ought to be a slaveholding State, because it was on the same parallel of latitude which Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia. Maryland, and Delaware, all of which were slaveholding States; and this position of his might have been fortified by any number of declarations of prominent Freesoilers and Abolitionistis, to the effect that, under the Kansas act, that Territory would inevitably be a slaveholding State. The entire South almost condemned his position, therefore, as unfair, and an unjust exercise of Executive influence in the Territory. It so happened, however, that for months the paper at the neat of government, and others supposed to represent the views of the President, sustained, in the strongest and most emphatic terms, the position of Gov. Walker. Almost the entire Democracy of the free States, therefore, it ook this ground in support of what they understood to be the views of the Administration, and assured their fellowing of voting on the whole constitution of the State.

But towards the close of that year the Convention of the State.

lege of voting on the whole constitution of the State.

But towards the close of that year the Convention of the State.

But towards the close of that year the Convention of the State of S Jan. 31st, 1860

DOM BODRIGU EZ, Charleston, S. C.

125&23-1t*

A. F. BIESELL

A. F. BIESELL

CO.,

BOCKERS & COMMISSION ME RCHARTS,

WILMINGTON, E. C.

WILMINGTON, E. C.

Jan. 28, 1880.

Could not possibly benefit us. If there had ever been a ny chance of its becoming a slave State in fact, the course of Gov. Walker had already cut that off by carrying over all the officials and their influence in the Territory to the side of the Free-State party. With no purpose to cast censure of any one, I nevertheless frankly refer to this as a circumstance for which the Democratic party, as a whole, are not in the property of the side of the party of the property of the side of the party of the property of the side of the party of the property of the side of the party of the property of the side of the party of at present organized. On a survey of the entire ground, I maintain that it will appear that the action of the Democra tic party for the last fifteen years on the slavery question ha

een wise, patriotic, and statesmanlike.

I proceed, however, to the consideration of the great ques tion before the country. Immediately after the Presidential election in 1856 I met the veteran Secretary of State, then a Senator from Michigan on the floor of the Senate, and in rebenator from michigan on the floor of the Senate, and in reply to an inquiry as to how he was, he answered: "Well in health, but depressed in spirits. Sir," said he, "I formerly thought that the Union would never be dissolved; but I am now not without painful apprehensions of a different result. They say that the excitement in the North has grown out of the Kansas bill. A hundred Kansas bill. out of the Kansas bill. A hundred Kansas bills would not have produced this result. These people mean to abolish slavery in your section. You may think that they are not fanatics; but the minfortune is that fanatics; but the misfortune is that they are. You will gain nothing by making to them concessions; you cannot thereby help us; but you will ruin yourselves. By standing firm can at least protect yourselves.'

His words made the deeper impression upon me because they were in accordance with my own settled convictions. But now the evil has attained such alarming dimensions that it demands consideration. When a dark and rapidly advancing cloud has already covered half the heavens, and the mutterings of the distant thunder and the wailings of the coming storm are loudly heard, none but a false sentinel will proclaim a calm. Eminently futile, too, and mischievous, are declarations of Southern men against agitation and in favor of union and harmony. When a man is threatened with violence, will he stay the hand of the assailant by pro claiming his love of peace? When a country is invaded by a public enemy, can the inhabitants protect themselves by passing resolutions in favor of peace and harmony? All the world regards such things as evidence of weakness or cowardice, and as only calculated to stimulate the invaders.— When Philip of Macedon was threatening Greece, his hire partisans recommended repose and quiet, and denounce Demosthenes as a political agitator. It was in the midst o men who were crying out "peace! peace!" that Patrick Henry thundered that there was "no peace!" If the Abo-litionists in the North could be induced to abandon agitaion on the subject of slavery it would be well; but they reject with derision the suggestion, and become only more nsolent as Southern men cry out the louder for quiet and

When, some twenty five years ago, the abolition society at Boston, under the lead and guidance of a British subject, attracted public attention, though it declared that its purposes were merely peaceful, and intended to persuade men to liberate the slaves, yet so insignificant in numbers was it that the candidate for Congress in that district refused to reply to its interrogatories, or to give any pledges as to his course on the subject of slavery. For this he was complimented by Harrison Gray Otis, who nevertheless said with

prophetic sagacity:

"And can you doubt, fellow-citizens, that these associations will act together for political purposes? Is it in human nuture for such combinations to forbear! If, then, their numbers ould be augmented, and the success they anticipate realized in making proselytes, how soon might you see a majority in Congress returned under the influence of the associations? And how long afterwards would this Union last? Though tew in numbers, the Abobelitionists went reso

Intelly and actively to work.

There was a strong feeling in favor of liberty pervading the public mind generally while its attention had never been called to the specific differences—physical, mental, and moral—existing between the white man and the negro The point of operations selected was one remote from n slavery, where the people were ignorant of its actual teatures, and thus fitted more easily to be imposed upon. In that vicinity, too, were the remains of old prejudices against the Southern section of the Union. The effort of the Abolithe Southern section of the Union. The effort of the Abolitionists was directed to the corrupting of knowledge at its fountain heads, by the diffusion of publications directed to that end. Its first fruits were seen in its influence on women, preachers, teachers, and professors, persons of lively sensibilities generally, not so much accustomed to deal with matters of fact, more easily deluded by cunninglydevised sophisms, and more frequently acting from the in fluence of feelings. Soon abolition sentiments appeared i books of education; got possession of schools, colleges and churches. As its powers increased, its efforts were multiplied, until it covered the land with its publications. Some twelve months ago it was stated in the newspapers that one of the anti-slavery organizations had resolved to circulate, during the following year, in the State of New York one million of its tracts. Can such an amount of printed matter as this, consisting, as it does, of ingeniously written misrepresentations and falsehoods, fail to produce some ef Remember that this is repeated from year to year, and aided by hired and voluntary lecturers, speakers and preachers. Abolitionism, to a great extent, pervades the litera-ture of the free States. So strong is the feeling against slavery there that the writers of novels and plays, to secure the public patronage, exercise their wits in imagining all that can be conceived as worst in human nature, and represent it as a true type of the state of society in the South. The bulk of the newspaper press, too, in the North is anti-slavery. Such is the character of the entire press of the dominant party there, and of a large portion of the neutral and religious papers; while a part even of the minority, or Democratic press, avoid the subject as much as possible instead of attempting to stem the current. Though Northern city papers are much read in the South, on the contrary, our papers have little or no circulation in the North .-If they had, the efforts of the anti-slavery party would, to extent, be counteracted. The cities of New York and Philadelphia, for example, are not abolitionized; and this is attributed, by some, to the fact that they are engaged largely in Southern trade. But the mechanics of fassachus tts are just as much interested, and yet they are intensely anti-slavery in their feelings. The true solution, I think, will be found in the fact that these cities are the resort of so many Southerners; that our state of society is thereby better understood, and cannot be so successfully defamed. The same reason applies to the free States or the borders of the slaveholding country. It is not, as the Abolitionists allege, that their consciences are so much blunted that they cannot appreciate the evils of slavery, but simply because they do understand it, that they cannot be imposed upon by the falsehoods of anti-slavery writers. In addition to this reason, the Western States have a large influx of Southern emigrants. While Vermont is intensely abolitionized, New Hampshire, adjoining it is less so. The may be accounted for from the fact that New Hampshire was originly strongly Democratic, and its press resisted therefore, to some extent, the statements of the Abolition Had not New Hampshire been a small State and sur

The anti-slavery movement has gone on with increasing strength until it has educated a large portion of the Northern people to entertain feelings of hostility to slavery and the Soutern States. The movement has progressed independently of political occurrences, but it has occasonally been accelerated or retarded by them. For example, in 1850 it was weakened somewhat, partly by the great discussion at that time, which enlightened somewhat the popu cussion at that time, which enlightened somewhat the popular mind, and also by the peculiar character of the legislation of the period. California was admitted as a free State, with boundaries reaching far South of the Missouri line, and giving the North the majority in this body; while the principle of non-intervention applied to Utah and New Mexico was regarded as a fruitless abstraction, the general opinion prevailing that, to use the words of Mr. Webster, the law of God had excluded slavery from them. As to the fugitive slave law, it was seen that it could practically, like its predecessor, the act of 1793, he rendered a pullity like its predecessor, the act of 1793, be rendered a nullity by State action and individual resistance. It is a great mis-take to suppose that the repeal of the Missori restriction in 1854 produced the present anti-slavery organization. In 1847 and 1848 the House of Representatives, by large majorities, repeatedly passed the Wilmot proviso; and this was understood to have been done in accordance with the wishes of their constituents. Prior to 1850 most of the churches had been divided by this issue.

rounded by adverse influences, she would probably not have

been overpowered.

From year to year the anti-slavery sentiment acquired more and more political influence; and in 1848 it took possession of the greater portion of the Whig party in the free States. No one was so influential in effecting this result as the Senator from New York. In a speech delivered during that year in Ohio, the object, in part, of which was to in-duce the anti-slavery men to join the Whig party rather than the Buffalo-platform Freesoilers, he uses such expres-sions as these. I call the attention of Senators particularly to them, because I shall have occasion to refer to them

"The party of freedom seeks complete and universal eman-pation" * * * * * *
"Slavery is the sin of not some of the States only, but of them of not one nation only, but of all the nations. It perverted corrupted the moral sense of mankind deeply and univers, and this corruption became a universal habit. Habits of nght become fixed principles. No American State has yet vered itself entirely from these habits. We, in New York, with the of all the principles are the formal to the formal that the control of all the principles are the formal that the formal the formal that the formal t lelivered itself entirely from these habits. We, in New York, re guilty of slavery still by withholding the right of suffrage rom the race we have emancipated. You, in Ohio, are guilty in he same way by a system of black laws still more aristocratic and odious. It is written in the Constitution of the United States hat five slaves shall count equal to three freemen as a basis of epresentation; and it is written also, in violation of Divine law, hat we shall surrender the fugitive slave who takes refuge at our tracked from his released as pursuer. You blush not at these that we shall surrender the fugitive slave who takes refuge at our fireside from his relentless pursuer. You blush not at these things, because they have become as familiar as household words, and your pretended freesoil allies claim peculiar merit for maintaining these miscalled guarantees of slavery which they find in the national compact. Does not all this prove that the Whig party have ke K up with the spirit of the age? that it is as true and faithful to human freedom as the inert conscience of the American people will permit it to be? What, then, you say, can nothing be done for freedom because the public conscience remains inert? Yes, much can be done, every thing can be done. Slavery can be limited to its present bounds. It can be ameliorated. It can be and must be abolished, and you and I can and must do it. The task is simple and easy, as its consummation will be beneficent and its rewards glorious. It requires only to follow this simple rule of action: To do every where and on every occasion what we can, and not to neglect or refuse to do what we can at any time because at that precise time and on that particlar occasion we cannot do more.

"Circumstances determine possibilities." *

"But we must begin deeper and lower than the composition and complexity of festives and continued on the particle when the composition and complexity of festives are refused to the province of the composition of the composition of the composition of the continued and complex of the composition and complex of the composition and complex of the composition of the composition of the composition and complex of the composition and complex of the composition of the composi

whether its system of society shall be destroyed peaceably or by "violence." He is benevolent enough to say that if we will submit, the work shall be done quietly and peaceably. By his efforts and those of others the bulk of the old Whig party was abolitionized, and its members, with the aid of accessions from the Democratic ranks and Abolition societies, have constituted that political organization which to-day threatens the existence of the Republic. It claims for itself the name of Republican party, and by its opponents is designated as the Black Republican party.—

The latter designation is proper to distinguish it from the old Republican party, whose "image and superscription" it seeks to counterfeit; and also because its efforts are entirely directed to advance the black or negro race.

What are the principles of this party, as indicated by its declarations and acts? It has but a single principle, and that is hostility to negro slavery in the United States. Some of its members have called it a party for human freedom; but this is a mistake; for though there are in the state of slavery in different parts of the world men of all races, yet it has manifested no sympathy for any but the negro; and

slavery in different parts of the world men of all races, yet it has manifested no sympathy for any but the negro; and even to negro slavery it seems indifferent outside of the U. States. I maintain it has no principle whatever but hostility to negro slavery in the United States. A man might be for or against the tariff, the bank, the land distribution, or internal improvements; he might be a Protestant or Catholic, a Christian or infidel; ! ut if he was only actuated by a instance fealing of hostility to nearly state. intense feeling of hostility to negro slavery, or, as that is interwoven with the social system of the South, if it were only known that he was anxious that the Federal Government should exercise all its powers for the destruction of the Southern States, that man would have been accepted as a good member of the Black Republican party.

But while all the members of the party are actuated by this principle of feeling, they differ as to the particular steps or measures to be taken. The most moderate of them say or measures to be taken. The most moderate of them say they are merely opposed to the extension of slavery, and therefore they are for prohibiting it in the Territories, and opposed to the admission of any other slaveholding States. The Senator from Vermont (Mr. Collamer) said not long since that this was his position, that he was for confining slavery to its present limits, so that in time it might cease to be profitable, and in that way be extinguished. As this position is taken by many men who claim to be moderate and conservative in their views, let us examine it for a few and conservative in their view, let us examine is not a moments. They say that if slavery be confined to its present limits, the slaves will increase in numbers to that extent that slave labor will in time be so abundant that the supply will exceed the demand; and that the owners will, from choice, set them free rather than be at the expense of main taining them for their labor. Let it be assumed for illustra tion that it costs ten cents to feed and clothe a slave: then tion that it costs ten cents to feed and clothe a slave: then if, owing to the great number of slaves who exist in the territory, their labor would be worth less than ten cents per day, undoubtedly it would be an advantage for the owners to liberate them. But remember that when the labor of a negro should be worth only ten cents, that of the white man would likewise come down to this price. The result, therefore, is, that population is to be crowded in the South to that extent that every laborer is to be reduced to the starving point as it was in Ireland during the times of the famine. ing point, as it was in Ireland during the times of the famin ow, I would ask the Senator from Vermont this question in Now, I would ask the senator from vermont this question in all candor: if a system was proposed to be instituted by which his constituents were to be reduced to the starving point, and thus crushed, would he counsel them to await such a result? or would he not advise them to stand from under before they were destroyed? As there are already four million slaves in the South, when their numbers are increased many times no one will pretend that they ever would be removed. The plan is to keep the negroes and such whites

as are compelled to stay among them down at the starving point for all time. And this is the policy of the most moderate and conservative of the Black Republican party.

There are others of them who say, that in addition to this he fugitive slave law must be repealed; slavery abolished in the District of Columbia, the forts and arsenals, and wherever the United States has exclusive jurisdiction. Others of them contend likewise that the slave trade between the States must be abolished, and also the coastwise trade between the States. Other classes insist, too, that slavery should be attacked in the States themselves. The largest number of the party, however, stand on the same ground of the Senator from New York, (Mr. Seward.) He says that slavery has no "constitutional guarantee" which may not be released and ought not to be relinquished; that "circumstances determine possibilities;" that they must stand ready "to do everything when and on every occasion that

we can;" and that "whenever the public mind shall will the abolition of slavery, the way will be open for it;" that "it can be and must be abolished, and you and I can and must do it." More recently he said: "The interest of the white race demands the ultimate emancipation of all men. Whether that consummation shall be allowed to take effect, with eedful and wise precautions against sudden change and saster, or be hurried on by violence, is all that remains for

He also declares that he will go with those who can show nim the fastest road to effect the object. Such is the governing principle and spirit of the party, to use all the power hey have, or can by any possibility acquire, for the aboli-

on of slavery.

When we look to the acts of this party, in what attitude is it presented? It has made the whole newspaper press subject to its control intensely hostile to the Southern section of the Union. Such is the power of the public press that it was able to keep England and France for centuries free negroes from those States. In the contest, too, in Ilin a state of hatred and war with each other. weeks since, to prevent a collision between the two counries, the Emperor of France publicly checked the press of

his own country; and yet the hercest articles in the French journals were moderate in comparison with the general tone of the anti-slavery press towards the South.

This party, too, sends up representatives to the two Houses of Congress from time to time, who, neglecting all the public business of the country, devote themselves to preparing and reciting denunciatory harangues against the Southern States. Some years ago an intelligent foreigner, who happened to hear one of the tirades in this body, expressed his astonishment at the quiet manner in which it was listened to by Southern Senators. He declared that if, when a Euroby Southern Senators. He declared that if, when a Euro pean Congress had met for business purposes, a similar course had been taken, the Congress would at once have been broken up. In our State Legislatures such things, if they occur, are soon stopped by personal collisions. In Congress, out of deference to sectional feelings, there is no attempt to check such men as choose to embark in the trade of heaping all manuer of obloquy on our constitutents.

This anti-slavery party has to in to pieces most of the great Christian associations of the country, in spite of all the resistance which the esprit du corps and Christian charity prevailing among them could present. It has strickent down every public man in the North within its reach who has shown a willingness to administer the Constitution fairly in elation to slavery.

Whenever it has obtained to control of the Legislature i

has caused them to pass the most stringent acts for the nullification of that clause of the Constitution which provides for the return of fugitive slaves. When, many years ago, the State of South Carolina threatened to nullify a law of Congress, the whole Union was thrown into a state of the greatest excitement; but so common have these proceedings become in the free States that they now scarcely excite a remark when passed.

This party, too, has organized societies and hired agents

to steal and carry away slaves from the Southern States; and when a gang of twenty or more is taken off at a time it is made a matter of public rejoicing, and their papers boast of the perfection of the underground railroads, and of

egislation there.

During the last session the Senator from New York (Mr. Seward) introduced a proposition for additional legisla-tion to prevent the foreign or African slave trade to the United States. In 1808 Congress passed laws to prohibit that trade, and since that time, a period of more than fifty years, as far as I know or have reason to believe, the law has been violated but in a single instance. What other law on your statute books has been so well kept? I repeat, what law has Congress ever passed, which there was a temptation to violate, that has been as well observed? That temptation to violate, that has been as well observed? That it was not broken often is not owing to any want of opportunity. Northern as well as foreign ships have been engaged in the trade, and the extent of the Southern coast affords much greater facilities for the introduction of slaves than does the Island of Cuba, into which large numbers are annually carried. This law has not been broken simply because the people of the South were not willing to violate it. Now, sir, let me state a case for the consideration of the Senate. Suppose, instead of what has actually occurred, the State of Georgia, where some negroes were landed, and a number of other Southern States, had passed the strongest laws which could be devised to defeat the act of Congress forbidding the African slave trade and encouraging that traffic by all the means in their power. Suppose,

we be besident and its reveals gloroos. It requires only to consider that we among the control of the control o

world? I may use strong language, but trath demands it. That Senator, too, has fully endorsed the incendiary and revolutionary dectrines of the Helper book, as a large majority of the members of his party in the House have done.

Such, then, Mr. President, are the views of this party as indicated alike by its declarations and its acts. Its members are moving on with an accelerated velocity. While the more moderate of them now occupy the ground of the Abolitionists twenty years ago, most of them are far in advance of that position. Ought we to stand still until all the States are as thoroughly abolitionized as Massachusetts now is?—
If not, what can be done to arrest the mischief? I propose, then, seriously to consider this question. hen, seriously to consider this question. In my judgment there are two modes in which it can and

In my judgment there are two modes in which it can and ought to be met The first is under the Constitution; the second may be outside of it.

If abolitionism be a popular delusion, can it not be dispelled by proper efforts? Truth can overcome error; but to enable it to do so it must be properly presented to the human mind. As the anti-slavery party have acquired their present ascendancy by vigorous and widely-extended efforts, if they are to be overthrown it is only by decided and persevering exertions on the other side. There are, in my opinion, sufficient conservative elements in the free States for this purpose, if they can only be properly arrayed in opinion, sunferent conservative elements in the conservative elements of the question involved. The constitutional argument is sufficient for the intelligent and honest; but if it be said, for example the intelligent and honest; but if it be said, for example merely, that slavery as existing in the Southern States is a great wrong and a great evil, yet that under the Constitution the people of the North have no right to interfere with it, the party so defending will in the end lose ground; because masses of men when excited by real or imaginary wrongs will in time break over mere legal restraints which they regard as unjust and criminal. They hold that "where there is a will there is a way," and will find some mode of action. But in this case the real issue is, whether or not the negro is the could of the white man physically, intellectually, and mo-But in this case the real issue is, whether or not the negro is the equal of the white man physically, intellectually, and morally? Though usually evaded in the discussion, this is the real question which lies at the foundation of the controversy. If the people of the Northern States should regard the negro as being the equal of the white man, then they will continue to feel a sympathy for him in slavery, and can be excited to efforts for his liberation. If, on the contrary, he be different in material respects from the white man, an lalso inferior, then his case must be decided on its own merits and not from any supposed avalogy to that of the white man. It is not. any supposed analogy to that of the white man. It is not, as the Abolitionists in their silliness assert, a mere question of color or prejudice against a black skin. If the pegro were in fact in all other respects like the white man, his blackness would have been of no more consequence than the difference between black and red hair or light and dark eyes. The feeling against him grows out of the fact that he is in all respects different from the white man and inferior. put the question to any one that I may meet here, the chances are that he will at once agree with me, in private conversation, and admit, in the language used some time ago by the Senator from Illino's, (Mr. TRUMBULL,) that Omnipotence has made a difference between the white man and the negro; and yet it is this very opposite view in favor of negro equality which gives its main force and vitality to the antislavery movement. When, sir, some twelve years ago I, in on, threw out suggestions about the difference races, I was denounced as one who attributed injustice to Almighty God in alleging that He had made the negroes inferior. Will any Senator on the other side of this chamber tell me why it is that Providence brings half the children that are born in New England into the world with constitu that are born in New England into the world with constitu-tions so feeble that they cannot live until they are twenty-one years of age? Or will they, upon their views of His justice, exp'ain why it is that in the same family one brother is provided with a good constitution and strong intellect, while a second has from his birth the seeds of debility and incurable disease, and a third is mentally imbecile or per-haps idiotic? Would the injustice to the feeble be greater if they were black men? Are we to refuse to believe the facts which nature constantly presents to us because they do facts which nature constantly presents to us because they do not harmonize with our ideas of the justice of the Creator? The Bible itself does not explain to us why it is that, while ten talents are given to one man, to another but a single talent is given. For the inequality of the negro Providence is reponsible, as He is for the entire creation which surrounds us. When human laws are in accordance with the statem of patron they are rise, but if in consistion to it. they are productive only of mischief. The question is significantly asked in the Scripture, "Can the Ethiopian change his skin or the leopard his spots?" The ancients expressed

white. There is no middle ground which can be maintained or this question. If the negro be your equal, why do you exclude him from your parlors? If he be unequal, your whole argument has in fact lost its foundation and fails. If it once be admitted that the negro is inferior, then the entire edifice of Abolitionism falls to the ground, because it is intimately interwoven with, and owes its vitality to, the opposite belief. When pressed boldly on this issue, the Abolitionists of late are trying to evade it. It is a singular and striking fact, that when this issue has been made in the free States direct ly, and discussed before the people, they have decided the point against the negro. Such was the case in Connecticut and New York on the question of suffrage, and also in the in the year 1858, which resulted in the triumpl of the distinguished Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Douglas, this was the leading issue. Had that Senator contented himself with simply saying that slavery was an evil which his constituents had no constitutional right to interhimself with simply fere with, I do not believe he would have been successful. But he understood the question, went at once into the merits of it, and carried the war into the enemy's ranks. And his opponent early in the contest began to cower and shrink his opponent early in the contest began to cower and shrink from his blows, and tried in vain to evade the issue. The American people understand the negro, and where a direct appeal is made to them they truly respond. Though the story of Dean Swift, in which, in a certain country, he represents the horse as being greatly superior to the man, is an ingenious one, yet it misleads nobody among us, because horses are so common that their qualities are understood. So the romances of the Abolitionists, in which they represent the present the pres Ohio, for example, where free negroes are quite common, there is little or no Abolitionism; while in the northern part. there is little or no Abolitionism; while in the northern part, in which the negro is seldom seen, anti-slavery carries every thing before it. European writers know little or nothing of the negro, and hence our professors, preachers, and other mere book-men of the North are easily led astray by European and American Abolitionists; but the people of the country, who are accustomed to look at facts, are not so readily invested on A theorytical investigation of the gub readily imposed on. A thorough investigation of the sub-ject shows the negro to be inferior, and hence the principles which apply to white men cannot be extended to him. No farmer assumes that what is advantageous to the hog, for example, is necessarily so to the sheep. To determine, therefore, what is to be done with the negro, you must study the negro himself. Remember, I do not undertake to deow or when the negro race became different from the white. They may, as many men of science contend, have been created of different species, or they may have been rendered different since their creation by an act of Providence. Some plausibly say, that inasmuch as we learn from Scripture that a certain race were condemned to be slaves through all time, the negro best fulfils this description, and hence take him as the representative of that class. With-out attempting to decide who is right as to theory, I think negro is as great as that between certain different species of claration is received by the anti-slavery party of the country

their opinion on this subject in the fable which repr

a black man as having been killed in an effort to wash him

millions of dollars worm.

It is idle for Senators to say that a majority of the percentage of their States are not in favor of these unlawful proceedings. If only one man out of every hundred should be a their and the other ninety-nine should not restrain them, by legislation or otherwise, this minority of thieves would be able to steal all the property in the community. If so cieties were formed in Massachusets to steal property in the community. If so cieties were formed in Massachusets to steal property in the community of the sale to steal all the property in the community. If so cieties were formed in Massachusets to train them, by legislation or otherwise, this minority of thieves would doubless take steps to restrain them. The sale to steal all the property in the community. If so cieties were formed in Massachusets to train the sale to steal all the property in the community. If so cieties were formed in Massachusets to train them is done even with reference to foreign countries to prevent war between them. American citizens are punished fore in the States and other tropical productions. If the state would doubless take steps to restrain them. The sale is an equal amount of property if the scale would doubless take steps to restrain them. The sale is an equal amount of property is an assachuse the sale to the sarliest of the State would doubless take steps to restrain them. The sale is an equal amount of property is an assachuse to the sale is the time of scarcity to one who treats him with more lenity and offen with inducess. Egypt was the seat of the sale is usually benefited by scaping from a master who will eat him times of scarcity to one who treats him with more lenity and offen with inducess. Egypt was the seat of the sale is an equal amount of property in the west indies, and in other portions of America where they form independent communities, not withstanding the advantages they had from the teachings of white men, and vantages they had from the teachings of white men, and vantages they had f negroes of the United States, what shall I say of them?— Why Northern as well as Southern men, and even Canadians, characterize them as the most worthless of the human race. Formerly the Abolitionists ascribed their degradation to the want of political and social privileges. But during the middle ages, in Europe, the Jews were not only without political privileges, but were, as a class, odious and severely political privileges, but were, as a class, odious and severely persecuted, yet they were nevertheless intelligent, energetic, and wealthy. In point of fact, in some portions of the Northern States, the negro has been made a pet of, and, but for his native inferiority, must have thriven and even become distinguished. On the other hand, it is an indisputable fact that the four million negroes who are held in slavery in the South, when their condition is considered with reference to their physical well-being and comfort, their productiveness as laborers, their intelligence, morality, and religion, stand superior to any other portion of their race. While the free negroes in the North, with fresh accessions from abroad, diminish in numbers, the slaves of the South increase as rapidly as the white race, and, upon the whole, perhaps, add as much to the wealth of the country in which they are located as any equal number of laborers in the

reason wanting in enterprise and industry. To that argument I have this to say its reply. Where, Mr. President in all history was it known that one nation was so strongly under the influence of henerolence as to cause it to make war upon another merely to compel the nation attacked to become more enterprising and prosperous? Who has invaded Spain or Turkey to compel the Spaniards or Turks to become more industrious and thrifty? Will any one gravely pretend that this torrent of fanaticism in the North has nother origin except a desire to compel the negation of the become more industrious and thrifty? Will any one gravely pretend that this torrent of fanaticism in the North has no other origin except a desire to compel the people of the Southsto be more industrious, and to take better care of their own interest, and be more attentive to their own business? The idea is preposterous. I have no doubt but that misrepresentations on these points have contributed to strengthen the anti-alsvery party. But, air, is there any difficulty in making a complete defence on this point? With no wish, Mr. President, to wound the sensibilities of any one, or to claim superiority for my section, let us, nevertheless, look at some of the principal facts. One of the best tests of the prosperity of a country and its healthy condition, is the progress of its population. Compare the population of the fifteen slaveholding States with that of all the free States as shown by the census of 1840 and 1850, the last decade ascertained. If we deduct from both sections the foreign emigrant population, which is an accidental increment, it will be found that the slaveholding States have increased much faster in population than the free States.

Again, sir, a fair estimate of the wealth of the two sections will show that the citizens of the Southern States are as rich per head, I think in fact richer, than those of the free States. It was shown by Mr. Branch, a colleague of mine, some two years ago, that of the old Atlantic States the slaveholding had more miles of railroad in proportion to their white population than the free States. There are other evidences of our material wealth, to which I will presently advert. On the score of morals, it may be said that we have fewer criminals and paupers, and, proportionally, church accommodations for a larger number of members.

sently advert. On the score of morals, it may be said that we have fewer criminals and paupers, and, proportionally, church accommodations for a larger number of members. It is said, however, that any one who merely looks at the two sections will see the inferiority of the Southern system. But you must remember that our population is extended over a territory of nine hundred thousand miles in extend, while many of the Northern States have a dense population. It is the tendency of an agricultural people, with an unlimited area, to extend itself rapidly at first, while commerce and manufactures concentrate population. Tried by this and manufactures concentrate population. Tried by this standard, any one of a dozen monarchies which I passed through during the past summer has the advantage of any portion of the Union. Even in Italy, oppressed as it has been for ages, in its agricultural landscape, can bring to shame the best cultivated State of New England. According to the logic of the Abilitarius there States under the ing to the logic of the Abolitionists, these States ought to be placed under the dominion of the House of Austria or the Pope of Rome. The entire State of Massachusetts is not larger than one of the Congressional districts of North Carolina. Where a million of people are brought within a small area, the eye of an observer rests on many habitations and elds. In time, the whole Union, if filled with people, may be superior to the best cultivated parts of Europe; now, the inhabitants of sparsely-settled districts have as much wealth and comfort, all things being considered, as those who live in crowded communities. At no period of our history have the southern States been more prosperous than at present, and even during the commercial pressure of 1857, which has so seriously affected the Northern States. I do not, lowever, propose, Mr. President, to enter into a general argument on these topics, but to maintain that the conservative men of the North have within their reach facts enough to establish two propositions. The first is, that the negro, in the condition of slavery, is not a proper object for sympathy, and is, in fact, benefited by his subjection.—
The second one is, that the white race are not injured by the institution; that the Southern States constitute, in the aggregate, a prosperous community, and ought not to be the subject of denunciation at the North. Should this be made to appear, then, whatever of real feeling exists against us will be diminished, and in that event, we may expect that persons who, like the Senator from New York (Mr. Seward,) patronize abolition from such motives as induce a jockey on a race-course to back the horse that he thinks likely to win—all such persons, I say, will find it expedient to abandon anti-slavery agitation as a trade. To effect such results, however, the friends of the Constitution in the North must make up their minds to undergo the labor of a thorough canvass of their region against the anti-

ntations. The Abolitionists declaim constantly against the slave power. Why, sir, it is sixteen years since there was any attempt by the Democratic party to nominate a citizen of the slaveholding States for the office of President; and for the last ten years, in the Conventions of all parties, the contest has been solely among Northern men. In fact, during that period no electoral vote has been given in a slaveholding State for the office of President to any Southern man. Our only object has been to se'ect among North ern man. Our only object has been to se'ect among ern gentlemen one who was not our enemy. Th chosen have been assailed by our opponents, not because they were neglectful of any Northern interest, but simply because they were willing to do us equal justice with the other section, and refused to exercise the powers of the

slavery men, and by proper publications refute their mis-

taliatory legislation, prohibit the sale within their limits of States has been interpreted, both by the Federal and State courts, there is ample power to effect this by imposing a place, to make it the interest of the Northern State to counteract the efforts of the Abolitionists; and, secondly,

to prepare the Southern States for a separation, if they should find it necessary to take such a step.

I have often thought, Mr. President that it was unfortunate that the framers of the Constitution made no provision nate that the framers of the Constitution made no provision for the expulsion of a State. It the Union be a place of misery, then, to punish refractory members, they should undoubtedly be kept in it as criminals are detained in penitentaries; but if, on the other hand, it be a beneficial and desirable thing to remain in the Union, then bad members ought to be excluded from it. No State, in my judgment, has a right to enjoy the advantages of the Union and yet refuse to submit to the obligations it imposes. Such laws of has a right to enjoy the advantages of the Union and yet refuse to submit to the obligations it imposes. Euch laws of Congress as are held by the courts to be constitutional ought to be obeyed by all the States that share the advantages of the Union. If, for example, when a dozen years ago the State of Massachusetts passed laws to nullify the act for the recovery of fugitives, if she had been expelled from the Union, two striking effects would have been produced. In the first place, the consciences of the inhabitants of that State would have been freed from all responsibility for the sin and turpitude of slavery; and, secondly, tants of that State would have been freed from all responsibility for the sin and turpitude of slavery; and, secondly, their goods, when brought into the United States, would have been taxed as those of other foreigners are. The impression which such an occurrence would have made on their minds and those of the country generally, might possibly then have arrested the anti-slavery movement when it was comparatively feeble. In the present condition of things, such a course would not be practicable, perhaps.

If, however, Mr. President, this hostile movement of the anti-slavery party cannot be arrested under the Constituanti-slavery party cannot be arrested under the Constitu-tion, let us consider the second remedy, namely, a temporary or permanent separation of the Southern from the

Senators on the other side of the chamber do not think this will occur. When Giddings and others proclaim that "the South cannot be kicked out of the Union," such a declaration is received by the anti-slavery party of the country with evident satisfaction, and generally with applause.—
You, Senators, and your supporters, do not believe there is danger in any event, because prominent slaveholders and men of wealth occasionally tell you they are conservative, and that the Southern people will submit to any treatment you may think fit to impose. But you should remember that these persons are not always the readiest to volunteer to defend the country in time of war, and that many of them dread civil commotions. During our Revolution there were wealthy tories in every one of the colonies; and at the time General Washington evacuated the city of New York, he was urged by one of his subordinate officers, a York, he was urged by one of his subordinate officers, a Northern man, to burn the city, for the reason that twothirds of the property to be destroyed belonged to tories.
You do not believe, also, because you say that if the
South were in earnest it would be more united, and would
not send up, as she does from certain districts, members of Congress who assist you in party movements, and in anwer to your threats proclaim their love of the Union.
You should understand, however, that the constituencies

You should understand, however, that the constituencies of such members are merely misled as to the purposes, principles, and power of your party by those newspapers on which they rely for information. Let them have proper knowledge as to the condition of the country where your influence prevails, and they will manifest the same feeling that the rest of the South does. Gradually a knowledge of your movements and objects is spreading over the Southern States. Two occurrences have materially contributed to unmask your objects and disclose the dangers which threaten. The first was the vote which Mr. Fillmore received in 1856. When it was seen that a man like him, of avowed anti-slavery opinions, merely because he showed his ceived in 1856. When it was seen that a man like him, or avowed anti-slavery opinions, merely because he showed his willingness to enforce the fugitive slave law, and declared his purpose to give to the South the benefits of the Constitution, was beaten largely in every free State, by a mere adventurer like Fremont, a great impression was made on the conservative men of the South. They began to realize the state of feeling in the North and more disquipnists were the state of feeling in the North, and more disun made by that occurrence than perhaps any one which pre-ceded it.

The second incident which caused even a much stronger

impression on the minds of the Southern people was the manner in which the acts of John Brown were received in the North. Instead of the indignation and abhorrence which the attrociousness of his crimes ought naturally to have excited, there were manifestations of admiration and sympathy.

Punctional, and 9 to 115 cents for people peopless

s you witness among them.

But you hold that the South is unable and unwil ing to resist you; and the Senator from New York (Mr. Seward) has declared, in substance, that the Union is never to be dissolved. He also told the Senate that the contest between the free and the s'aveholding States had ended by the former winning the victory. He and the rest of you expect us in future to submit quietly to what you may see fit to order. Had the Britiah Parliament believed that the colonies would resist their tax bills, our Revolution would not have occurred; but Lord North and others declared that the clamor in America came from a few seditious agitators, and that the great body of the people were so loyal to the Government that they were ready to submit to the action of the Parliament. They affirmed that there was no danger of resistance; and, least of all, their thinking of dissolving the union with the mother country. Our ancestors wisely determined that the cannon of Great Britain were less dangerous than her acts of Parliament.

let us look at this matter for a few moment calmly. At

Let us look at this matter for a few moment calmly. At this time the population of the South is nearly thirteen million, of which more than eight million are free persons and four million slaves. At the beginning of our Revolution the population of the Colonies, both free and slave, was less than three million. The slaveholding States are then far more than four times as strong as were the Colonies when they dissolved the union with Great Britain.

It is likely that, after having been independent for eighty years, our people are less attached to their rights? But many of your Abolitionists say that slaveholding has enfeebled our people, and rendered them so spiritless that they are neither willing nor able to make defence. Edmund Burke thought differently, and said that of all men slaveholders were the most tenacious of their rights, and defended their liberties with the highest and haughtiest spirit. I do not refer to the war of the Revolution, when all the States were slaveholding; but in the last war with Great Britain the Southern States sent out more men than the Northern, and it has never yet, as far as I have heard, been pretended that Harrison and Johnson, Scott and Forsyth, were not as brave as those who went from the free States to the Canada line, or that Jackson and the men under him in the Southward tidd not repeat the states are converge. To the war with brave as those who went from the free States to the Canada line, or that Jackson and the men under him in the Southwest did not exhibit a proper courage. To the war with Mexico, though much the less populous section, the South sent nearly twice as many men as the North. A leading Black Republican editor says that one regiment from New York would be able to conquer all the Southern States. A regiment from the State of New York certainly conducted itself wall during the Mexicon was that it has not I think regiment from the State of New York certainly conducted itself well during the Mexican war; but it has not, I think, been affirmed that it behaved better than the regiments from the slaveholding States. If you, therefore, think that one of your regiments is able to subdue the South, our people will probably differ with you in opinion. You say that fear of the slaves will prevent any resistance to you. As a sudden movement of a few negroes, stimulated by Abolition emissaries, might destroy a family or two, there is undoubtedly apprehension felt. Fifty persons, however, are killed in this country by vicious and unmanageable horses to one who country by vicious and unmanageable horses to one who suffers from the act of a rebellious negro. There is, in fact, about as much reason to apprehend a general insurrection of the horses as of the slaves of the South, when left to themselves. When, during the war of 1812, the British armies were in the slaveholding territory, though they induced a number of slaves to join them, they found no adduced a number of slaves to join them, they found no advantage to result from it, and their Government paid for all carried off at the close of the war. Though the Spartans and Romans were the greatest slaveholders in the world, and though, too, they held in the most rigid servitude men of their own color and race, and therefore liable to rebel in great force, yet they were strong enough to overthrow all their enemies. In our opinion the slaves are a positive element of strength, because they add to the production of the country, while the white race can furnish soldiers enough Every man, too, among us is accustomed to ride and to carry weapons from his childhood.

There are, however, other important elements to be taken

into account. During the last fiscal year the exports of the United States, exclusive of specie, were \$278,000,000. Of this amount the free States furnished exclusively \$5,281,000, he slave States \$188,693,000, and the two sections jointly also \$84.417.000. Of this latter sum of \$54,000,000 the slave also \$84,417,000. Of this latter sum of \$44,000,000 the slave States probably furnished one-third, but certainly one-fourth. A fourth added to the amount exclusively furnished by them makes a total of \$210,000 000 as the value of their exports to foreign countries. They also exported a large amount to the iree States. New England alone received about fifty million dollars worth of Southern productions; and to the rest of the free States were sent doubtless more. The entire exports from the slaveholding States to the free States and exports from the slaveholding States to the free States and to foreign countries combined must greatly have exceeded \$300.000,000. As the South sells this much, it of course can afford to buy a like amount. If, therefore, it constituted a separate Confederacy, its imports would exceed \$300,000,000—a duty of twenty per cent. on this amount, which would be a lower rate than has generally been paid under our tariffs heretofore, would yield a revenue of \$60,000,000.

More than \$50,000,000 of this sum could well be spared for the defense of our section, and the support of larger armie and naves than the present Government has. Though i ommon Government against us.

It has been urged that the Southern States should, by realiatory legislation, prohibit the sale within their limits of the productions of those of the Northern States that have and this too with a lower tariff, you must remember that shape of protection to those Northern manufacturers who courts, there is ample power to effect this by imposing a tax on articles after they have been imported and the pactages broken; in other words, on retailers. Two objects are expected to be effected by this system. In the first strongest feelings of contempt for the avaricious and greedy, the canting and hypocritical, the mean, envious, and mali-cious Abolitionists. Little as they may think of the free negro, he is, in their judgment, more respectable than the white man who comes down to his level; and with all the world to choose a master from, your negro-worshipper

world to choose a master from, your negro-worshipper would be their last choice.

In making up our cal ulations we must also look to the other side. The free States have a population of seventeen or eighteen million. Though this is considerably more, numerically, than our strength, yet it is much less relatively than was the population of Great Britain in 1776. I have no doubt that your people are courageous, generally; but the best and bravest of them are in the Democratic ranks; and, while they would defend their section, if attacked, I doubt if they would easily be induced to assail us. Many of doubt if they would easily be induced to assail us. Many of your Abolitionists belong to the "peace party," and have little appetite for cold steel, though they are most efficient in getting up popular clamors, and are formidable at the ballot-box. It is also true that while every thing the South needs she can either produce or commonly get cheaper in Europe, under a system of free trade, your Northeastern Sta es are especially dependent on the South for its produc-tions and freights. How many of your manufacturers and mechanics would emigrate to the South to avoid the payment of tariff taxes? If it were known that one-third of the stores in New York could not be rented, how much would real property fall then? Deprived of Southern freights, what would be the loss on your vast shipping interest? I give you, in this calculation, the benefit of the assumption that all the free States would go with you. In fact, I do not believe that the Northwest would remain connected with

New England, still less that you could retain California and But you, Senators, do not believe the South will resist. Look for a moment at the course of things there. In those sections that I am best acquainted with there are hundreds of disunionists now where there was one ten years ago. By disunionists I mean men who would prefer to see the Union continue if the Constitution were fairly administered, but who have already deliberately come to the conclusion that this is impossible and would willingly to day see the Union cided majorities now, and in others where they are not, the majority is ready to unite with them upon the happening of some further causes. In my judgment the election of the Presidential candidate of the Black Republican party will Presidential candidate of the Black Republican party will furnish that cause. The principles of that party, as announced in the contest of 1856, were such that no bonorable Southern man could possibly belong to it. I see that the general committee in their call properly take this view, and only extend their invitation to the Opposition in the free States. What precise anti-slavery platform they adopt is not very important, as they will of course make it so as to obtain the support of their most moderate members, knowing that the ultra ones will go with them any how. In fact, they know that, in the language of the Senator from New York, (Mr. Seward,) "circumstances determine possibilities," and that he and they are willing "at all times" to do all they can, in power or out of it, to overthrow slavery.

It is said, however, that we ought to wait for some overt act; and the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Hale) the

act; and the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Hale) the other day declared that it was wroug and insolent for Southern men to talk of resisting merely because they, the Republicans, elected men to carry out "their views!" That Senator is very wise, and knows that when a man wishes to subdue a wild house he treats the animal with the greatest he is not the senator is that any other treats the animal with the greatest he is not the senator is that any other treats the senator is that any other treats the senator is the senator in the senator is the senator of the senator o ness at first, and commits no overt act on him until he is well and securely tied. Suppose that your candidate was known to be in favor of making a treaty with Great Britain by which the United States were to be reannexed as colonies to that country, and he had been elected by the majority of votes, would the minority, who might still wish to preserve their ndependence, be bound to wait until the treaty had been ctually ratified, and British armies had taken possession of independence, be bound to wait until the treaty had been actually ratified, and British armies had taken possession of the country, and begun to maltreat the inhabitants? In the present case, the very inauguration of your candidate makes him commander of the army and navy. One of his first acts would be, doubtless, to station them advantageously, while, at the same time, he could carefully remove from the South all the public arms, lest the people should take them for defence. He would fill the Southern States with postmasters, and other officials, whose efforts would be directed to dividing, as much as possible, the people of the South, and to forming connections with the negroes. Doubtless some such policy as this would be adopted before any direct blow was struck at slavery any where. Should we, under these dis advantages, begin to resist, a long and bloody struggle, like that of our Revolution, might be the consequence. The very impression that Fremont was to be elected produced some disturbances, among the slaves; and with a Black kepublican President, a hundred such forays as John Brown's might occur in a single year. Though the negroes left to themselves are harmless, yet, when assisted and led on by Europeans in St. Domingo, they destroyed the white inhabitants. As the Senator from New York (Mr. SEWARD) holds that the constitutional guarantees in favor of slavery being "in violation of the divine law" cannot be enforced.

imperstively demand resistance on our part as the simple election of their candidate. Their organization is one of avowed hostility, and they come against us as enemies; and should we submit we shall be in the condition of an army which surrenders at discretion, and can only expect such terms as the humanity of the conqueror may grant.

But we are asked how we will go about making a revolution or discolving the Union? This would possibly have been a difficult question to answer during the first year of our Re-

good terms of reconciliation with the mother country. It. Jefferson said that six weeks before the Declaration was made, a majority of the men who made it had not even thought of independence. The people of the colonies, though they had not authorized anybody to make it, accepted it, nevertheless, as a fact.

they had not authorized anybody to make it, accepted it, nevertheless, as a fact.

Who anticipated the sudden revolutions that overthrew several monarchies in France? Though it requires skill to create governments, yet men often destroy them very unscientifically. As the main strength of all governments is in public opinion, so, when that is forfeited, they often seem to fall easily and suddenly. As the Government of the United States, with the attachment of its citizens, is the strongest in the world. so, when that is lost, it would become one of the

the world, so, when that is lost, it would become one of the weakes.

I may say, however, that I do not think there will be any secession of the Southern members of Congress from this secession of the Southern members of Congress from this capitol. It has always struck me that this is a point not to be voluntarily surrendered to the public enemy. If lives should be lost here it would seem poetically just that this should occur. I cannot find words enough to express my abhorrence and detestation of such creatures as Garrison and Wendell Phillips, who stimulate others to deeds of blood, and, at the same time, are so cowardly that they avoid all danger themselves. As from this Capitol so much has gone forth to inflame the public mind, if our countrymen are to be involved in a bloody struggle, I trust in God that the first fruits of the collison may be reaped here. While it is due to justice that I should speak thus, it is but fair to myself to say that I do not remember a time when I would have been willing to sacrifice the life of an innocent person to save my own; and I have never doubted but that it was the duty of every citizen to give his life cheerfully to preserve the Union of these States, while that Union was founded on an honest observance of the Constitution. Of the benefits of the Confederacy to all sections, provided justice be done in the administration of the Government, there can be no question. Independently of its advantages to us all there are reasons why it should be maintained. Considerations of this kind were, during the last year, brought to my mind from new points of view, and with added force. When, last spring, I landed in England, I found that country agitated with questions of reform. In the struggle, which was maintained on both sides with the greatest animation, there were constant references to the United States; and the force of our example was stimulating the liberals, and tending to the over. In the struggle, which was maintained on stitutions and our opinions were referred to onl stitutions and our opinions were referred to only to be ap-plauded, except by a small but influential aristocratic clique. That oligarchy cannot forget the Revolution of July, 1776, which deprived Britain of this magnificent western empire; and it sees, with even bitterer feelings, its own waning power and vanishing privileges under the inspiriting influences of our posterity. It, however, is always ready to take by the hand any American of prominent position who habitually denounces and depreciates his own Government, and la-

the hand any American of prominent position who habitually denounces and depreciates his own Government, and labors for its overthow.

In this connection, I remember a statement made to me by the late American Minister at Paris, Mr. Mason. He spoke of having had a conversation with one whose name I do not feel at liberty to mention, but whose influence on the opinion of continental Europe is considerable, who admitted to him that there was nothing in fact wrong in our negro slavery; but who, nevertheless, declared that if the Union of our States continued, at no distant day we should control the world; and, therefore, as an European he felt it to be his duty to press anti-slavery views, as the only chance to divide us. I have other and many reasons to know that the monarchies of Europe, threatened with downfall from revolutionary movements, seek, through such channels as they control, to make similar impressions. A hundred times was the question asked me, "Will you divide in America?" But never once was the inquiry made of me, "Will slavery be abolished, will your country become more respectable in the eyes of the Abolitionists?" The middle and lower classes of England, who are struggling to acquire additional privileges, look with satisfaction and hope to our progress. France, too, is imbued with American ideas, and, notwithstanding its despotic form of government, is one of the most democratic countries in Europe. Italy I found in the midst of revolutions, and its inhabitants, while recalling the republican ideas of past ages, looked with exultation to that great trans-Atlantic Confederacy, where there are no kings and no dukes; and more than once, while passing through Tuscany or Lombardy, the enthusiasm of the people reminded me, by their music and banners and shouting, of my own countrymen at a Fourth of July celebration. Germany, the exultation to that great trans-Atlantic Confederacy, where there are no kings and no dukes; and more than once, while passing through Tuscany or Lombardy, the enthusiasm of the people reminded me, by their music and banners and shouting, of my own countrymen at a Fourth of July celebration. Germany, the receptacte of millions of letters from this side of the water, is being rapidly educated, and is already far advanced to a stable free system. The Swiss and the Belgians are boasting of the resemblances of their Governments and ours. Every where, too, are our countrymen distinguished and recognized for their in tellectual activity and energy. The people abroad have, perhaps, exaggerated ideas of our immense progress, our vast power, and growing ascendancy in the civilized world. The masses, pressed down by military conscriptions and inordinate taxation, look with pride and confidence to the great American Republic, that in time they hope will dominate over the earth and break the down by military conscriptions and inordinate taxation, look with pride and confidence to the great American Republic, that in time they hope will dominate over the earth and break the power of its kings. But the Senator from New York, (Mr. Ss-WARD.) and those who act with him, have determined that these hopes shall no longer be cherished, and that our system shall fall, to gratify the wishes and meet the views of the British Exeter Hell Anti-slavery Society. He holds that our Government has hitherto been administered in "violation of the Divine law," and that our former institutions must give way to the "high law," abolitionism and free negroism. This is the issue we a law," abolitionism and free negroism. This is the issue we are now called upon to meet.

Should the decision of the ides of November be adverse to the fortunes of the Republic, it will become the high duty of the South at least to protect itself. Northern gentlemen, I believe, with great unanimity say that, it the conditions were reversed, they would not be willing to submit for a moment; and many, like Mr. Fillmore, do us the justice to say that it would be "madness or folly to believe" that we would "submit to be govarned by such a Chief Magistrate" as Fremont. The general

erned by such a Chief Magistrate" as Fremont. The generatone of feeling in the South and the rapid formation of vigilance committees and military companies indicate that our people have not forgotten the lessons of the Revolution, and there may be a contest among the States as to which shall be most prompt to To avoid any such necessity our people are disposed generally to make every effort consistent with honor. They will with great unanimity go into battle upon the cid platform of principles, and waiving all past issues heartily support the standard-bearer who may be selected. But the fate of the country mainly depends upon the success which may crown the efforts of those brave may be selected. But the fate of the country mainly depends upon the success which may crown the efforts of those brave and pa triotic men in the North who, in spite of the odds arrayed against them, have so long maintained an unequal struggle against the anti-slavery current. They fight under a flag which waves in every State of the Union. Should it fall it carries with it an older and still more honored emblem—that banner under which Washington marched to victory, which Jackson maintained triumphantly, and which has been borne gallantly and gloriously over every sea. I have still confidence in the good fortune of the United States, and in view of the many provincial occurrences in the past, still anticipate a triumph for the Republic.

Military Meeting in Onslow.

A portion of the citizens of Ouslow assembled in Jackson ville, on Saturday the 14th inst., for the purpose of organ The meeting organized by appointing J. F. Merrill, Esq., chairman, and A. J. Johnson, secretary.

Dr. E. W. Ward was elected Captain of the company.

Dr. E. W. Ward was elected Captain of the company.
On motion of Mr. Augustus Huggins,
Resolved, That this company shall be known under the
name and style of the "Onslow Cavalry."
On motion of Col. J. W. Humphrey,
Resolved, That the uniform of the "Onslow Cavalry"
shall be made of materials manufactured in North Carolina.
On motion of Mr. C. Huggins, this meeting postponed the
further election of officers until next meeting.
On motion the meeting adjourned to meet Tuesday the

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet Tuesday, the 4th inst. JNO. F. MERRILL, Chairman. 24th inst. JNO A. J. Johnson, Secretary. Jan. 15th, 1860.

AN ABOLITIONIST SEES VIRGINIA AND CHANGES HIS SENTIMENTS .- Mr. Joshua Coppic, a Quaker gentleman of Butler township, in this county, has always been a warm Abolitionist. He is an uncle of Edward Coppic, and went on to Virginia for the purpose of bringing home the remains of his nephew for interment. On his way home he was detained at Wellsville for a couple of hours, and there had a conversation with Mr. D. T. Lawson, in which he said: "I come home a converted man. The Virginians are as kind-hearted and Christian a people as I ever was among. Our anti-slavery agitation at the North is all wrong. I am satisfied has put back the cause of the slave, and I am going home to do what I can to put it down, and I hope thet will do the same. I am satisfied all Virginia wants is Christian treatment, and at the proper time she will de more for the slave than we ever can." Mr. Coppic never before opened his eyes to the disastrous consequences of Northern fanaticism, but now having learned them, like an honest man, he will endeavor to put down agitation. There are a great many people of the same class; and when they get fairly to understand where they are drifting, they will cut loose from the rampant Abolitionists, and set to work to create a tone of healthy conservatism .- New Lisbon Patriot.

COTTON VESSEL BURNT .- Apalachicola, January 25 The American barque Gleaner, Capt. Chandler, loading at this port for Amsterdam, took fire on Monday night, and was scuttled and sunk. She had on board 1370 bales Upland Cotton, of which only 100 bales, which were on deck, were saved.

THE \$40 DOUBLE LOCK STITCH FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. NOW ON EXHIBITION AT BARRY'S DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY, MOZART HALL.

COMPLETE WITH THE TABLE.

SEWING WITH IWO THREADS FROM TWO SPOOLS.

Patented January 4th, 1859.

No Complicated Machinery—No Getting out of Order!

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FAMILY AND PLANTATION USE. 1000 STITCHES IN A MINUTE!

These machines are warranted first class, and fully equal to the highest priced machines.

OBSERVE:—We invite all to bring any garment, COARSE OF FINE, HEAVY OF LIGHT, which we will make up at once, thus establishing the reputation of our Machines—the only low-priced machine as yet offered, sewing with two threads, and

GUARANTEED NO HUMBUG! These machines will Gather, Hem, Stitch or Fell in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Our new and improved hemmer will turn a hem of any width, stitching at the same time without any previous basting.

We warrant these Machines to be just what we here represent, and we guarantee to refund the money to any person who, after learning their use, is not satisfied with his bargain.

Testimonials can be seen at the rooms, and reference riven.

E. T. BARRY & CO.,
Proprietors of the Patent for Middle and Eastern North

Carolina, to whom apply for County Agencies.

June 20th, 1859.—244443-lawly

WILMINGTON, N. C., 11th July, 1859.

Messrs. E. T. Barry & Co.—Gentlemen:—

THE SEWING MACHING of Scovil & Goodell's patters,